The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The War Rumors Growing More Moderate.

France Apparently Anxious to Preserve Peace.

Bismarck Not Disposed to Discuss His Policy.

Rumor that Russia Proposes the Neutrality of Luxemburg.

The King of Holland Bears Such a Plan to Napoleon.

Denmark will Remain Neutral in Case of War.

FRANCE.

Peace Rumors on the Bourse.

PARIS, Friday, April 26—Noon.

There was a reaction on the Bourse this morning, and Rentes are rising in consequence of rumors which extensively prevail, that Prussia has manifested a disposition to make concessions to France in regard to the Luxemburg question.

PRUSSIA.

Bismarck Will Not Discuss the Luxemburg Question.

LONDON, Friday, April 26—Evening.

A dispatch from Wolf's News Agency at Berlin, dated this evening, states that the Prussian Government fearing the introduction in the Diet of interpellation as to its policy, which may lead to further complications upon the Luxemburg question, has refused to enter into a long discussion in that body.

A New Plan for Peace—Luxemburg to Remain Neutral Territory.

BERLIN, Friday, April 26—Evening.

Wolf's News Agency reports that King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, takes to the Emperor NAPOLEON a new plan of peace which has been proposed by Russia, and which provides for the neutralization of Luxemburg.

Royal Marriage.

BERLIN, Friday, April 26.

The marriage of the Count of Flanders, brother of the King of the Belgians, took place in this city to-day.

DENMARK.

Neutrality in Case of War.

BERLIN, Friday, April 26—Evening.

It is reported here that the Danish Government has announced its intention to remain neutral in case of war between France and Prussia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, April 26—Noon.

Consols open steady at 91 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The following are the opening quotations:

United States Five-twenties	69
Illinois Central shares	72¾
Erie Railway shares	36¾

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £50,000 sterling.

LONDON, Friday, April 26—2 P. M.

American Securities are buoyant. Five-Twenty Bonds have advanced ½, Erie shares ¾, and Illinois Central 1½ ₱ cent.

LONDON, Friday, April 26—Evening.

Consols closed firm at 91 for money.

American Securities all advanced during the day, and closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties	69½
Illinois Central Railway Shares	74½
Erie Railway Shares	37¾

FRANKFORT, Friday, April 26—Evening.

United States Bonds closed to-day at 72⅛.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 26—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market is active and excited. The opening quotations show an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d. ₱ lb., and the appearances indicate a heavy day's business. Middling Uplands are quoted at 10¾d.@11d. It is estimated that the sales to-day will reach 20,000 bales.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 55,000 bales, of which 16,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters. The stock in port is 826,000 bales, including 454,000 bales which are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 13s. 9d.; White California, 14s. 6d. ₱ cental. Corn, Mixed Western, 43s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Barley, 4s. 9d. ₱ 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 7d. ₱ 45 lbs. Peas, 45s. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is unchanged. Lard, 15s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Bacon—Cumberland cut middles, 39s. Cheese—Middling American, 60s. Pork—Eastern prime mess, 77s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Beef—Extra prime mess, 125s. ₱ bbl.

PRODUCE.—Ashes—Pots, 34s. Spirits Turpentine, 36s. 6d. Resin—Common Wilmington, 8s.; fine American, 13s. 9d. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Petroleum—Spirits, 1s.; standard white, 1s. 4d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Friday, April 26—Noon.

Sugar, 24s. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Corn, 43s. ₱ quarter. Calcutta Linseed, 65s. ₱ quarter. Oils—Sperm, £131; Whale, £39; Linseed, £38 10. Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. ₱ ton. Iron—Scotch pig, 52s.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 26—2 P. M.

The Breadstuffs market is firm, with an upward tendency. Corn has advanced 3d., and Wheat is 1d. higher.

ANTWERP, Friday, April 26—Noon.

PETROLEUM—The market is unchanged; refined opened this morning at 45 francs ₱ bbl.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 26—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market was very active to-day, and a decided advance in prices was established. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

The sales of the day reached 20,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods and yarns is firmer and prices are tending upward.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is firm, with an advance on some descriptions. Corn—Mixed Western, 44s. ₱ quarter. Barley 4s. 10d. ₱ 60 lbs. Oats 3s. 7d. ₱ 45 lbs. Wheat unchanged. Peas 45s. ₱ quarter.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions of all kinds is firm. Pork has advanced to 80s. ₱ bbl. for prime Eastern mess. Other articles unchanged.

PRODUCE—All kinds of American produce are generally unchanged in price. Petroleum 1s. 4d. ₱ gallon for Refined. Spirits Turpentine 36s. 6d. Common Wilmington Resin 8s. ₱ cwt. Tallow 44s. 6d.

LONDON, Friday, April 26—Evening.

Sugar unchanged at 24s. Iron—Scotch Pig 52s. ₱ ton, mixed numbers.

ANTWERP, Friday, April 26—Evening.

Petroleum—Standard White has declined, and was last quoted at 43f. 50c.

MARINE NEWS.

FALMOUTH, Eng., Friday, April 26.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. GADSDEN, which left New-York on the 13th inst., arrived at this port this morning, and after landing mails and passengers for London, sailed this afternoon for Havre.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 12, 1867.

For the moment the Exhibition has quite fallen into the background. The politicians occupy the tribune, and the tardy industrials at the Champ de Mars may unfold their goods at their leisure. Nobody cares much whether they are ready or not ready.

I cannot hope to give you news; the telegraph does that. But the physiognomy of the situation is interesting and instructive, and is worth sketching.

The French, you will understand, look far beyond the question of the Luxemburg. They were excited before that question was sprung upon them. The quotation the Emperor made from NAPOLEON I. in favor of the unity of Germany neither convinced nor satisfied anybody. The Anti-French spirit which pervaded every German State was well known in France before the development of late events, and the dangers which would be likely to grow out of unity of action was a common subject of discussion. The late debates in the French Chamber instructed the Government on the extent of the mistake which had been made last Summer by taking neutral ground, and also of the extent to which people knew it was a mistake. Both the Government and people, each for themselves, made up their minds that the mistake would have to be corrected as soon as the occasion offered to do so.

It was difficult for the Emperor to judge whether the time had come this Summer to repair the damage or not. He had the Exhibition on his hands, and his Chassepot and other new style guns were not ready. On the other hand the Prussian power was not consolidated, and he had reason to hope that if he struck the blow now, M. DE BISMARCK, while marching toward France, would have to keep one eye over his shoulder at Saxony and Hanover, and the rest of the disaffected German States. The terrible onslaught on his Majesty's policy in the Chamber seems, however, to have decided him upon looking around at once for a question to hinge a war upon, and we find that in falling upon that of Luxemburg he opened it in a way to give himself the advantage in diplomatic position, and the power to bring on the war when he pleased. No compromising documents have been written, everything so far has been verbal, and the Emperor having thus brought the question to the place he wants it, refers it to the Powers which signed the treaty of 1839. He probably knows pretty well beforehand what he is going to do in these negotiations, and how the matter is going to terminate.

The people on their side are excited to such a point that all serious business transactions are arrested. No houses are being sold, no long leases taken, no large commands of manufacturing made. Everything is cheap but that which relates to foreigners, and this too must soon fall to a level far below even the ante-exhibition prices. The opposition members of the Chamber, feeling no indulgence for the faults of the Government, are humiliated at the position in which France has been placed, and, while willing to fight their way out, are at the same time organizing for a revolution. They think that the Republic now, as in 1793, could fight all Europe combined; and they imagine that NAPOLEON, on account of the prejudice against him in Germany and the rest of Europe, is a source of weakness—a greater source of weakness than the Republic—because, while the one is obnoxious to both Governments and people, the other is only obnoxious to Governments.

While at Paris the Government conceals all its transactions and allows no one to judge its conduct the people in Prussia are allowed to meet and to express publicly their desires. Thus M. DE BISMARCK shows again his superior diplomacy. He lets the nation lead, in appearance, and he follows. He, in fact, provokes the people to commit themselves to a line of policy which he finds it easy and safe afterward to follow out. But NAPOLEON keeps all his negotiations to himself, and when an able man like M. DE GIRARDIN attempts to give him advice he punishes him by stopping the sale of his paper, the *Liberty*, on the street. The Parisians are thus informed that they are not capable of thinking for themselves; or if capable that they are not worthy of having anything to say in the conduct of the affairs of the country. M. DE GIRARDIN is pronounced to be a bad man and his doctrines bad doctrines. The opposition, although they embrace almost the total of the able men of France, are called anarchists and disorganizers; the enemies of society. So that Prussia has this advantage over France, that there the government instructs and strengthens itself by hearing the criticisms of the public, whereas here the Government conducts its affairs in silence and like conspirators. If a man dares to speak sharply in the Chambers he is crowded down, or his remarks are not reported; if he writes sharply his paper is suppressed. It is true that one way or another people manage to say more than it was possible to say a few years ago; but when writers or speakers have to adopt a subterfuge, or have to adopt ingenious ambiguities of speech to arrive at the idea they wish to emit, the effect of the reasoning is spoiled on the reader's or hearer's mind.

As things stand at present, therefore, the public of France are enraged at seeing Prussia disposed to hold a dangerous fortress on the French frontier which does not belong to her, and they are enraged at their own Government for violently shutting their mouths at the most critical moment through which France has passed under the second Empire. It is impossible but that out of such a position we are to have a terrible crisis of some kind somewhere.

MALAKOFF.

JAMAICA.

Exemptions from Tonnage Dues—The Sugar Crop—Mail Arrangements.

Advices from Jamaica *viâ* Havana, to the 10th inst., give details of a new tonnage act which has just passed the Legislature of that island. The following exemptions from tonnage dues are made under the act:

1. All steam vessels trading to or in or about the island.
2. All vessels laden only with ice or fresh fruit, poultry, fresh fish and fresh butter.
3. All vessels laden only with coals.
4. All vessels which shall neither receive nor discharge cargo, but shall only land passengers and their luggage and stores, or call in for orders.
5. All vessels in distress putting into any of the ports of the island for the purpose of repairs, and such vessels shall not be liable to the stamp duty on Governor's warrant for the sale of cargo on board of such vessel for the purpose of defraying the cost of such repairs.
6. All vessels arriving in ballast.
7. Vessels exempted on entry, pay half tonnage dues when they clear with dye woods or bamboo.

The estimated deficiency in the sugar crop of the island this year, owing to the severe and protracted drought, is one-third—equal to about 12,000 hogsheads.

The Legislature of British Honduras had just voted £7,000 as a subsidy for a monthly mail by steamer between Belize and Havana, and thence to Jamaica, returning by the same route.

Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Friday, April 26.

The steamship *North American*, Capt. KERR, from Liverpool April 11 and Londonderry the 12th, arrived here at 2:30 o'clock this morning, with 420 passengers.

She reports having on the 23d, at 11 o'clock in the morning, passed the Bremen steamer *Herman*, in lat. 42° 32', long. 48° 50'.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE INJUNCTION CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Argument for the Government by Attorney-General Stanbery—Reply of Charles O'Conor.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 26.

The motion of the Attorney-General to dismiss the bills of complaint filed by the States of Georgia and Mississippi respectively, against Secretary STANTON, Gen. GRANT and the military commanders of the districts—in the one case Gen. POPE, and in the other case Gen. ORD—came on to be heard to-day.

MR. STANBERY'S ARGUMENT.

The argument was commenced by Attorney-General STANBERY, who said:

It is stated in one of the briefs filed by my learned friends that no more important case than this has ever been before this Court or called to its attention, or submitted for its decision. If the gentlemen mean that the question set up in their bill is the question before this Court; if they mean that the question which now divides the people of the United States into two great parties is here; if they mean that the great controversy as to the mode and manner and time of reconstruction, and the settlement of the state of things consequent upon the rebellion is here for decision, I am willing to admit, although I am accustomed to hear lawyers over-state the importance of their cases, that the importance of that question cannot be over-stated, but if that is the question here, I find myself in a very awkward position. If the political question is here, and I am to talk as a politician and not as a lawyer, I should rather choose to take my place by the side of the opposite counsel, and argue with them the political question, for all my sympathies, so far as I am a politician, are with them. If, however, as I conceive, that question is not here at all; if here, we are only to consider a judicial question, and the case before the Court; and if, as I apprehend, I am to speak only as a lawyer, and to the case, then, indeed, I feel myself to be in the right position, and, I may be allowed to add, on the right side, and I shall take care through the case hereafter to speak of it as a lawyer, and to speak in the case before the Court, for in my judgment the great question is not now from one end of the country to the other is not here at all—is not to be discussed, and certainly not to be decided; for although this Court sits to entertain great cases, and to decide great questions, that question this Court can never decide, and it is not one of those great controversies that your Honors can take cognizance of. Then, in the first place, let me endeavor in as few words as possible to get before your Honors what is the case and the question submitted. I think the best way in which I can present it preparatory to the argument is to begin with the laws or acts of Congress that are here brought in question, upon the execution of which it is alleged by the complainis that they are to suffer injury. I deem it proper that the Court should first be fully possessed of these acts of Congress, and of the exact language, before consulting the statements of the bill of complaint; for without understanding what the acts of Congress are, the allegations in the bill will not be well understood by the Court. These acts of Congress are very recent. It is only within the last month that they were passed, and yet they are said to be here for adjudication. The first is the act of March 2, 1867, passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress toward the close of its session over the veto of the President, entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States." The Attorney-General proceeded to state in detail the provisions of the Military, Reconstruction Act of March 2, and the Supplementary Act of March 23. This is an original bill in equity filed in this Court. The parties to it—I am now speaking of the Georgia case—are the State of Georgia, as complainant, and sole complainant, and EDWIN M. STANTON, the Secretary of War; ULYSSES S. GRANT, General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and Gen. POPE, the Military Commander of the Third Military District, in which is comprised the State of Georgia, as defendants. These different officers are also described in reference to their citizenship, viz.: That the Secretary of War is a citizen of the State of Ohio, and Gen. GRANT and Gen. POPE are both citizens of the State of Illinois. That is the character of the case so far as the parties are concerned. He next proceeded to analyze the various allegations in the bill of complaint, which alleged these acts of Congress to be unconstitutional and void; recited the origin of the State of Georgia, and claimed that their execution would annihilate the present State of Georgia, take away all its political rights and interfere in its domestic affairs in particular, not committed to Congress especially, as to the exercise of the right of suffrage in that State. The bill alleged that the President, although he vetoed these acts and endeavored to prevent their passage, considers it his duty to execute them, and hence it becomes a part of the functions of the Secretary of War and of the Commanding General to receive orders from the President and transmit them to the proper officers who are to execute these laws. It is alleged that Mr. STANTON and Gen. GRANT have put in practice that they intend to issue and transact such orders as the President shall give them. It is further alleged that the President has appointed and designated for the district in which Georgia is comprised a military commander, Gen. POPE, a citizen of Illinois, who gives it out in speeches and threatens to execute these laws, and will execute unless restrained by the order of the Court. These are the dangers threatened, these are the rights invaded. To protect these rights, to avert these dangers, the Court is asked to interpose by preventive injunction and to stop from beginning to end the execution of these two acts of Congress; to stop it now this moment, for they say that if this is allowed to run for six months the injury will be consummated, and there can be no relief that is adequate, prompt and effective. This Court, therefore, is asked to enjoin Gen. GRANT and Secretary STANTON from receiving any orders from the President and conveying them to the Military Commander of the District, and to enjoin that Military Commander and the forces under his command and all the machinery that is to be set at work by him toward carrying these laws into execution, from taking one step or making one order toward their execution. But at last the gentlemen stop before these laws are fully executed. They carry their prayers for an injunction down to the meeting of the convention. They might as well carry it further, and enjoin the Convention from forming a Constitution; a little further and enjoin the people from ratifying the Constitution; a little further yet, and enjoining the President of that Convention from sending that Constitution here to the President; a step further, and enjoin the President from sending that Constitution to Congress; a step further and enjoin Congress from accepting it, for after all that is the point that works all the mischief, and nothing but that does work it; for until Congress acts, all that is done is "leather and prunella." No State Constitution now formed is displaced until the final act of consummation by Congress is done. Why not then, my friends, have gone a little further, and to get relief enjoined Congress from ratifying the Constitution? Until that act comes you are not injured. My first objection is that we have not such parties here as authorize this Court to entertain any case. The bill is filed under that clause of our Constitution which gives this Court original jurisdiction in a controversy between a State as plaintiff and a citizen of another and different State as defendant. The jurisdiction is not because of the subject matter, but because of the parties, so that if it happened that STANTON, GRANT and POPE were citizens of the District of Columbia or of a Territory, or citizens of this very State, Georgia, there would be no case. But, say my friends, we have the very parties specified in the Constitution. We have a State as plaintiff. I will not stop here at this point of the case to question the right of the State of Georgia as a provisional government or otherwise to bring a suit. The purposes of the argument do not require that. It is the character of the defendants on which we rely to show that this Court has no original jurisdiction in this case.

What is the meaning of this clause of the Constitution? Does it not suppose an actual controversy between a State and a citizen of another State? What is the reason of giving the jurisdiction? It is that a sovereign State having a controversy with a citizen or another sovereign State, of no more but of equal dignity, shall not be required to go into the Court of that other State to ask its rights and settle the controversy which it has with the citizen, either because it is below the dignity of the State which asserts the right, or, perhaps for fear, that the State holding the jurisdiction might be partial to its own citizen.

A State cannot come into this Court with a suit against its own citizens, or against citizens of the District of Columbia, or citizens residing in the Territories. The jurisdiction extends only to the case of a controversy between a State and a citizen of another State. I ask your Honor was it ever intended by the Constitution to give such jurisdiction as that which is sought here? Who is this controversy with? It is with officers of the United States of a very high grade. What is the controversy between the State of Georgia and these officers? Is it with them as individuals—is it with EDWIN M. STANTON as a citizen of Ohio that Georgia has a controversy here; or with GRANT and POPE as citizens of Illinois? Not at all. It is not alleged that either of these defendants is about to do anything in his individual capacity which is a subject of controversy between him and the State of Georgia. The controversy is not with them in their individual capacity as citizens of States, but with them as officers of the United States, who have no State citizenship, but are bound to reside here. The place of residence of the Secretary of War and of the Commanding General is by law here. Their official residence is in this District. It is against them as officers that Georgia makes complaint, and she seeks to restrain their official acts. A Court of Equity looks at the substance of things, not merely at names or forms. When you are asked to entertain the limited jurisdiction given to this Court in an original case, and find that as to parties it must be a controversy between a State and the citizen of another State, I ask your honors when you come to look at this case, if there is anything that fulfills a single idea of such a controversy? Suppose to-morrow Mr. STANTON is removed or resigns his post as Secretary of War, what becomes of STANTON, a citizen of Ohio defendant in this case? Is there any controversy left between Georgia and STANTON as an individual and a citizen of Ohio? None. Straightway it is necessary to have a new officer of the Government here, and they must substitute a new Secretary of War at once, if he is a necessary party. And suppose that Secretary happens to be a citizen of the District of Columbia, what becomes of their case then. It seems to me perfectly clear that there is nothing to bring this case within the letter, the reason or the spirit of the constitutional provision giving this Court original jurisdiction. It is unnecessary to take up time on this point. Next, if the Court please, I come to the more important question as to the nature of the right set up here, the alleged infractions of that right and the relief which is asked from this Court to establish that right. First of all, look at the time and the state of things when this bill is filed. The ink with which these acts of Congress were engrossed is hardly dry. Congress has just adjourned, and at once the controversy that raged there a few weeks ago is brought here to be settled. The President attempted to settle it constitutionally; he attempted to give the relief which is sought here in the exercise of his constitutional powers. The President, while these acts were upon their passage, attempted to stop them by his veto, but Congress, also acting under the Constitution, passed them over his veto by the requisite majority. The laws were passed, and what then? Before anything was done beyond designating the military commanders, this bill was filed. Let us begin at the very beginning. Start the very moment a law is passed, for if there is jurisdiction now in this Court to stop the execution of these laws, there was jurisdiction on the 24th of March, when the last act was passed before the President had even appointed military commanders, because, recollect the danger threatened here is altogether prospective. It is that these parties, the President, the General-in-Chief, the Secretary of War and the Military Commander give it out in speeches, and threaten that they will execute these laws. From the beginning the same allegation might have been made, for the President has said from the first it has always been his doctrine, and, I hope, always will be. The moment a law is passed over my veto nothing is left for me but to execute it. The gentlemen might then have begun at that moment with their bill, and have said to this Court, stop, now, the execution of these laws. What does that mean? That, I say, is nothing but judicial veto—in fact, far superior to the Presidential veto. A judicial veto, a judicial sentence of a Court of the last resort is final, and no Congress and no two-thirds in Congress change, alter or modify that. It stands fixed as the law, announced by a tribunal that remains here for life; cannot be set aside by any change in the popular sentiment. It settles it forever. I say this is an absolute veto. It is precisely the same veto that the Roman Tribunes had. What was that? Those officers, chosen during the Republic to protect the interests of the people, called Tribunes," had no insignia of office, no rods; no lictors preceded them, no emblems of sovereignty accompanied them. They had not a house; they sat on benches; they dared not enter the Senate House. They could only be elected from the plebeans. And yet the majesty of the Roman people was represented by them, and they had authority, by pronouncing one word, "veto," to stop every ordinance of the Senate; to stop the execution of every law, absolutely and conclusively, without any appeal. That power was called by Cæsar "*ultima ratio tribunorum.*" What is this, your Honors, but that? Here, upon the passage of an act of Congress, before a single step is taken toward its execution, before any case arises, before any individual is hurt, before any parties appear, comes the State of Georgia and makes parties those who have not as yet executed the law, but who threaten to execute it—that is, those upon whom the law imposes the duty of execution. And asks this Court to stop the execution of the law, to decree that it is a dead letter. To say that nothing shall be done under it. To say "we veto it—we forbid it." Is not that absolutely so? If this can be done the same jurisdiction may be invoked whenever you can get nominal parties; may be invoked in regard to every law that Congress may pass before it proceeds to execution, and before as yet a case has arisen under it. If there is a power in this Court to veto laws which the people consider wholesome and necessary, and instruct their representatives to pass, it is high time that they should know it; but such a power has never before been invoked. This is not the first occasion of which the people have been convulsed from one end of the Union to the other on the question of the constitutionality and expediency of a law. Tariff laws, Annexation laws—and it would take me a long while to go to the end of the chapter—laws of various kinds have been passed again and again by Congress as to which there were questions of constitutionality and propriety. If there was always a power here in this Court to stop them before they got into practice, before any case had arisen under them, it is a curious thing that this Court was never before invoked on such an occasion. That on the contrary, the people thought the only way to deal with those laws, if they did not approve of them, was to send new members, who would act upon them to suit the views of the people. That was their relief; or, if laws were unconstitutional, the people waited until a case arose, until some was affected by them, and appealed to the Courts for redress. Our laws operate on individuals, and have their virtue and efficacy in operating on individuals. Then, in the case of some individuals, the general nuisance of a bad law becomes a special nuisance, he may bring it before the Judiciary. Such a question was made in the Convention that framed the Constitution. The scheme then presented was not half so bad as this; but something like it was proposed by Mr. RANDOLPH, the elder, in the Convention. He offered this resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive and a convenient number of members of the National Judiciary ought to compose a council of revision, with authority to examine every act of the National Legislature before it shall operate, and every act of a particular Legislature before a negative thereof shall be final; and that the dissent of the said council shall amount to a rejection, unless the act of the National Legislature be again passed, or that of a particular Legislature be again negatived by — of the numbers of each branch.

Here was an attempt to give a qualified veto power, to be vested not in the judiciary alone, but in the judiciary with the Executive sitting as a council of revision, upon every law after its passage before it had gone into operation, before its mischiefs were developed. It found no favor with the Convention. It was rejected, and instead of that last actual veto power it now exists, proposed by Gen. PINCKNEY, was adopted, instead of divorcing the judiciary from the consideration of such questions, leaving them to consider a law only when it shall regularly come before them in its execution upon a proper case and with proper parties. Your Honors will see upon this point that I claim that this case is premature; but the controversy, whatever it may be, has not arisen, for they must sit on a controversy with parties. No controversy with the law; they must show an individual right, not a general public right. This Court does not sit as conservators over public rights, and as such to guard them in the very beginning against the execution of an obnoxious law. It sits only in a controversy after a controversy has arisen. If there was no other objection to the case this would be sufficient, namely, that no controversy has yet arisen under this law with any party, citizen of a State, public officer, or anybody else. In homely language, they have leaped before they came to the stile; they have cried out before they were hurt. I do not say that a time may not come, that circumstances may not arise when under the operation of these laws parties, citizens, individuals, having rights in which they are injured, may proceed and may not bring the matter here for the decision of this Court. Whenever it is brought I trust the Court will not shrink from it; but, until it is brought, I as fervently hope this Court will not overstep its jurisdiction. I trust the Court will never agree to take hold of such jurisdiction until it comes regularly, and never agree to dodge it when it comes come. Now, I ask upon the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court of Equity what sort of a case have my learned friends here? Equity lawyers of great standing I know them to be, but if I am right—it I have any conception of equity relief—how far does their case fall short of any relief ever given by a Court of Equity. We may make mistakes in our anxiety to carry a point sometimes, I think my learned friends, as equity draughtsmen, have done so in this case. Considering who signs this Georgia bill as solicitor and as counsel, I was very much surprised, on examining it, to find that there was not so much as a prayer that the defendants should answer. Of course, I make no point now in the absence of that necessary prayer. I merely state it to show how, in the pursuit of a particular thing, we are apt not to go upon the dictates of our calm and sober judgment, and sometimes to attempt to stretch the law further than it can go. But upon the general doctrine of equity law as to the sufficiency of a bill to bring a case within the jurisdiction of the Court for equitable relief, let us look for a few moments at this bill. This is a bill in equity brought by a State. I admit that a State can sue in equity and at law. It is a bill by a State to vindicate its political rights. The State of Georgia here comes into Court alleging that it is a State, putting that matter in issue. I do not make any question now as to a Court of Equity being a fit Court to decide whether a State is in the proper enjoyment of its political franchises. The gentlemen allege and ask your Honors to find that Georgia is now a State of this Union. If they alleged it as a matter of fact, I have a right to deny it. And what is the consequence? If this Court has jurisdiction to decide that Georgia is a State, it has just the same jurisdiction to decide that Georgia is not a State, and that great political question—State or not a State—is settled and settled forever by this Court. But what next? It is alleged that Georgia has certain political rights and privileges, and also, that she has certain property. I can see very well where my learned friends were tending when they came to that part of the case. I can see that they had at least some inkling of the difficulties of bringing a State into a Court of Equity to vindicate its political rights and the franchises and rights of its citizens. They saw that there was no precedent for such a proceeding as that. They saw the necessity of founding the equity jurisdiction of the Court upon the State of Georgia as a corporation, and as a corporation whose franchises and rights were about to be disturbed, and therefore entitled to preventive relief as an individual would be to protect his property and his rights from irreparable mischief and injury. But although it is mentioned that the State owns lands, it is not claimed that anybody is going to take those lands; it does not appear that anybody has erected a nuisance on those lands, or is about to erect one. It does not appear that anybody is about to bring suit in regard to those lands, and that it is necessary to stop litigation and prevent the State being vexed by suits. It is simply alleged that the State has such lands. These military officers do not propose to take the lands, nor can they take them. What, then, is the danger to those lands? It is, as I understand, that if finally these acts are consummated—if finally there is a new Constitution provided for Georgia, and ratified by the people of Georgia, which new Constitution becomes the Constitution of that State, the present organism of Georgia ceases; the present State Government is displaced, and loses its hold of those lands. Then where do they go? Who does the present Government hold them for? For the people of Georgia, for public uses. If a new Constitution shall come into operation, and be ratified by the people of Georgia, the new Government will hold these lands for the same purpose, not for waste, not for destruction, not for changing their destination, not as in the case of a charity, to devote them to other uses, not as in the case of the property of a private corporation, to turn them to other uses and to the purposes of a foreign corporation, but at last change the form of government as you please. The people of the State of Georgia will now own all these lands undisturbed in any way, if these laws are carried out. Before we can touch these lands, before we can touch a single one of these rights of Georgia, this Court is asked to interpose. And what is it asked to do? I take a distinction between matters that lie in this choice or discretion of the Commanding-General as to the extent to which he will execute military law there and other matters. He has simply said, "I will execute the laws." Now he can execute it in two ways. He can execute it by making it a military despotism at once, by unshipping all the civil tribunals, courts and officers, or he can execute it just as well by leaving them all untouched. It is not alleged that POPE threatens that he is going to displace the Governor, the Legislature, the courts, the executive officers, the whole machinery of civil government in Georgia. He has simply said that he will execute the law. Whether he will execute it by the rigor of martial rule, displacing the civil authorities, or execute it by leaving them all in perfect play, he has never said. The first practical thing to be done under these laws is the appointment of Boards of Registry to make a registration of voters, preparatory to the election. That is the initiatory step. It has not yet been taken; but it is to be taken, and the especial prayer of this injunction is to stop that very thing with a series of others that are to follow afterward. Here is an attempt to indict on a Court of Equity to stop an election—a political election—to prevent the registration of voters by a decree of a Court of Equity, before any registration is made. The evil lies away beyond that—the evil is not in registering the voters, but in something that the voters are afterward to do, and something that the convention is afterward to do, and something that is to be the result of all these doings; but these things have not yet happened, and my friends propose to begin by asking you to stop the registration of voters. They say they can have no adequate relief against that registration and the evils that lie beyond, except in a Court of Equity. They cannot wait until the laws are executed, but they must have relief now, prospectively before they are put in execution, and the first thing this Court is to do is to stop the registration.

I have heard of a great many bills in equity in various States, but I never before heard that it was the formation of a Court of Equity to stop an election. What are the consequences of an election?—to make officers and invest them with powers. If these officers and these powers are going to invade any rights, they are the rights of other officers legally executing some power. Do we go to a Court of Equity to be relieved against an officer elected? Take the case of an officer illegally elected—an illegal election—being so elected, he has no right to intrude upon the legal officer—but is that a case for a Court of Equity? I never dreamed of it. It is a case for a *quo warranto*, But these defendants cannot compel the registration. These laws compel no man in Georgia, black or white, to be registered. Nor do they authorize the Military Commander to seize and punish any one who does not going to the election. It is left entirely to the citizens to decide for themselves whether they shall be registered or not. You cannot very well stop them. What next? An election is held. Who votes for the election? Just who chooses. How do you know that anybody is going to attend that election? How do you know that an election will be ordered, or that if ordered, Georgia is going to offer to be made by Congress? The people that the State of Georgia comes here to protect, can protect themselves against all this mischief by not going to the election, because the mischief is the election of a government that is going to displace the existing Government. But suppose the people go to the election and vote for delegates. The delegates are not obliged to go to the Convention. There is no law to punish them for not attending. If they go they frame a Constitution. That is left to themselves. Congress simply says that a certain provision in regard to suffrage must be inserted in the Constitution, or it will not be recognized by the legislative department. If the Convention cannot agree, there is an end of the whole proceeding; but if they agree, and make a Constitution containing the stipulation provided for by Congress, the people are then to hold an election to ratify it. If the people ratify it, it will be because they like it. It is left to them to do it or not. After that the next step is to submit the Constitution to the President, by him it is to be sent to Congress, and then Congress is to act. These things all lie in the unknown and unascertained future. The appointing of Boards of Registration lies within the power of the Military Commander, but beyond that everything is choice—everything is election. Things will happen as they may not happen—just according to the temper and disposition of the people who are to act. As yet no one of us is so wise as to see into that future and know what is to happen, or whether the mischiefs that these gentlemen see in the distance are ever going to take bodily shape. As yet the case is like a dream of the poet; it has nothing of local habitation, nothing of substance in it, and yet it is said to be a case for a Court of Equity! The Court does not sit for the purpose of deciding questions, uncertain questions, contingent questions that may be carried out in one way or another way. Courts sit for things practical, for rights ascertained, for injuries committed to things in shape, in substance, tangible. It must be a thing in *rerum natura*, and there must be a practical remedy to the thing before the preventive power of a Court of equity can be invoked now. I say to my learned friends that their whole case is uncertain and contingent. They say there is mischief in the future, but whether it will ever come no mortal man knows, or can see. This point was illustrated by reference to cases of contingent interest and possibilities which have been held not to be cognizable by Court of equity for preventive relief. If the Court please, I have perhaps spent time enough on this point, and I now come to the last point, which is: that we have here, after all, nothing but a political case. Now suppose the mischiefs which they say will be consummated are consummated; suppose that what is proposed to be done is done, and all that is future and contingent becomes actual and past, and a Constitution is framed under these laws, and is accepted and ratified by Congress, as the Constitution of Georgia, and action on appeal is made to your Honors not to prevent but to restore, to keep, to preserve the right of the contesting State organization as the State Government of Georgia. What sort of a question would your Honors then encounter? Just the same that you encounter in the Dorr case—LUTHER *vs.* BORDEN—precisely. A new Constitution formed by the people of a State under the authority of those acts, and an old one displaced and superseded by the people and due authority, as they allege. These two sovereignties at once enter into a contest for supremacy. Is that a sort of controversy which your Honors can decide as a Court of equity? In the first place they will not stop to come to a Court of equity, they will settle that by force. The old State Government, if it is a legal one, has a right to resist any usurped Government that pretends to be the State. That usurped Government will act against it a force that it cannot withstand, what then is its remedy? To come to a Court of equity, to ask them to enjoin the advance of the hostile force; to say to the commanding General, "You shall stop your march; we hold that you are not the rightful Government, this other is." The Constitution contemplates exactly that state of things. If the existing State Government of Georgia, with the gentlemen represent is the legal state, it will remain the legal state notwithstanding these laws, if, as they say, these laws are unconstitutional and void, no authority given under them can ever prejudice the State. Is there no remedy? If the new Constitution is supported by an armed force greater than the present Government can bring to bear against it, what is the remedy? A Court? No, but Congress and the President, the political power. They are then precisely in the situation pointed out by the Constitution. A State in insurrection, a lawful State, warred upon by an unlawful, unauthorized body claiming to be a State using force against force, that the rightful State cannot overcome. Then comes a case of political interference. Then Congress and the President must decide which of these two is the rightful State, and when they decide it, it is decided for your honors and for all, for that is the only tribunal that can decide it. Citations were made from the case of New-York *vs.* Connecticut, (4 Dallas 4,) and Rhode Island *vs.* Massachusetts, (12 Peters 656,) to show that the Supreme Court entertained jurisdiction of those cases involving questions of boundary, because a right to land was in dispute. The fact that political consequences were involved was a mere incident. The case of the Cherokee Nation *vs.* Georgia, (5 Peters 14,) was an attempt by the Cherokees, as a separate nation, to prevent the execution of certain laws of Georgia violating their rights secured by treaty; but the Court declined to interpose in this way. In the case of Osborne *vs.* The Bank of the United States, an injunction had been sustained to prevent the collection of a State tax on the shares of the Bank; but that was a private corporation, and the remedy applied was the only one to reach the case, so that there was no parallel between that instance and the present one. If the Wheeling Bridge case was cited it must be that the State of Pennsylvania was granted relief, not because of her political character, but because she was the owner of canals and railroads terminating at Pittsburgh, costing her treasury many millions, which it was held would be irreparably injured by the bridge. Have the gentlemen any such case? Not at all. I can see no ground upon which anything like judicial cognizance can be founded by any power of this Court. The great stubborn question which now unhappily agitates the country from one end to the other cannot be settled by the judgment of this Court. It will finally be settled, and I hope rightly, but when I come to argue it I must go to another forum, to another tribunal than this—forget that I am a lawyer and argue it altogether as a citizen.

ARGUMENT OF CHARLES O'CONOR.

Mr. O'CONOR—May it please the Court, the learned Attorney-General has not failed to suggest every objection of the most minor description which could be urged against the bill filed in behalf of the State of Georgia. He has observed that, considering the grave lawyers engaged in the case, it is rather singular that the bill does not contain even a prayer that the defendants answer. The bill commences with the statement that it is filed by the State of Georgia against these three defendants, and complains of them, and concludes with the common, ordinary prayer for a subpœna as well as a preliminary writ of injunction directed to these parties, commanding them to be and appear, and to stand to obey, abide and perform such order and decree in the premises as to your honors shall seem meet and shall be agreeable to equity. It is not unusual in this common form to insert "and answer the premises," but that is the merest form, and when suggested by the Attorney-General it appeared to be suggested with some sense that it was unworthy of him and of the case. If it be a form at all it can be readily amended, and certainly it is a matter that does not belong to a motion to dismiss the suit for want of jurisdiction. Again, the learned Attorney-General has suggested that this bill, in praying for this injunction, has sought to enjoin, in general terms

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK COUNTY TAX LEVY.

The Levy now in the hands of the Governor awaiting his signature, provides for the following:

Advertising	$ 25,000
Care and maintenance of Cole's 3d-av. Bridge.	5,000
Contingencies, Comptroller's office	8,000
Coroner's fees	29,000
County contingencies	40,000
Completion of new Court-house	800,000
Printing, Stationery, &c	89,000
Fees of County officers and witnesses	78,700
Election expenses	90,500
Election expenses, Constitutional Convention	33,000
Removing encumbrances in harbor	5,000
Supplies County officers	85,000
McComb's Dam bridge, care of	1,200
Repairs to County buildings	15,000
Rents	20,100
Free School Fund deficiency	515,306
Salaries, Legislative Department	38,300
Salaries, Executive Department	186,000

The Comptroller's salary to be the same as that of the Mayor, not to exceed $5,000 per annum, and that of the Deputy Comptroller to be $3,000, to take effect January 1, 1867.

Salaries, Judicial Department	$460,570
Support of prisoners in County Jail	$15,000
Support of detained witnesses	5,090

To James Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, being amount due, with interest for salaries of three Inspectors and Clerk, appointed under an act to regulate the storage of crude petroleum, &c. 6,603 75

To Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, to purchase a site and erect a building for their use; the sum to be deposited with the Chamberlain by the Comptroller to the credit of said Board and subject to their draft immediately after passage of this act $100,000

To provide for paying lien dockets, lis pendens, Sheriff's sales and dockets of judgments in office of County Clerk, the same to be done under direction of County Clerk $10,000

To pay expense of compiling records of shareholders of banks and personal estate for the year 1866, as author zed by Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments $4,000

For completion new Harlem bridge 87,600

To Aaron J. Vanderpoel for counsel fees in defending the Police Commissioners and Police in 848 injunction actions and suits, during the Summer of 1866, and growing out of the enforcement of Excise provisions $12,720

To pay rewards for incendiaries in pursuance of resolution of Board of Supervisors, passed Dec. 2, 1864, Comptroller to pay the same on certificate of District-Attorney of the arrest of the offenders $5,000

The sums above appropriated shall be applied only to the objects and purposes specified, and neither the Board of Supervisors, nor any officer or agent thereof, shall incur any liability or make any contract or contracts, or permit or vote for or authorize, audit or allow, directly or indirectly, any expenditure for any of the objects and purposes specified, the aggregate of which shall exceed the sum appropriated for such purpose. And the Board of Supervisors are prohibited from creating any new office or department, or increasing the salaries of those now in office or their successors, except as provided by acts of the Legislature of 1867. Any obligations or indebtedness contracted in 1866 or prior thereto, are not to be paid out of the amounts raised by this act, except such as are expressly directed by this act. The County Treasurer is entitled to receive and retain the same fees and compensation for his services as he was authorized by law to receive in the year 1862, not to exceed $10,000.

SEC. 5. Provides that there shall be a central office in the City of New-York, to be known as "The Central Department of Metropolitan Police," and there shall be a central office in the city of Brooklyn, to be known as "The Office of Inspector of Metropolitan Police," and the Board of Metropolitan Police are authorized to apply any surplus moneys which may remain from funds contributed by County of New-York to the Police fund toward procuring such "Central Department of Metropolitan Police in the City of New-York," and the surplus funds contributed by City of Brooklyn to be applied toward procuring such "Office of Inspector of Metropolitan Police in Brooklyn."

SEC. 6. Provides that the Board of Health acting as Board of Excise is hereby authorized, from the passage of this act, through their Treasurer, to pay over monthly to the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, for the use of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said City, and to be applied for the redemption of the City debt all license fees and fines which may be collected by said Board of Excise in the County of New-York, after deducting therefrom 12 per cent of all such moneys received since the 1st day of April, 1867, which are now to be paid annually to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and also deducting 10 per cent. of all such moneys received prior to April 1, 1868, which 10 per cent. shall be paid to the New-York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton; provided that the trustees of said asylum, within sixty days after the passage of this act, execute a conveyance to the State, by deed duly acknowledged and recorded, of all real estate, with buildings and improvements, owned by said asylum in the County of Broome, which conveyance they are hereby authorized to make, and no portion of license fees and fines, except as above provided, shall be paid over to any commission or corporation. The Treasurer of the Board of Excise shall receive for compensation in collecting such license fees and fines the sum of $1,500 per year.

SEC. 7. The Police Board shall have authority to offer rewards to induce all classes of persons to give information which shall lead to the detection, arrest and conviction of persons guilty of homicides, arsons, or receiving stolen goods, and to pay such rewards out of the Metropolitan Reward Fund," which fund shall be formed by deductions from moneys deducted from pay of members of the Police force on account of lost time, at a rate not exceeding 50 cents per month for each member respectively, to which shall be added all sums subscribed or contributed by insurance companies and other citizens. The Commissioners of Police to be trustees of said fund, and shall invest and manage the same, and have same powers in relation thereto as are conferred on them in relation to Police Life Insurance Fund.

SEC. 8. Gives the Board of Police authority to provide station-houses and make all needful purchases, contracts, &c.; but the title to all real property purchased for such purposes shall rest in the cities, towns and counties respectively which contributed the money to purchase the same.

SEC. 9. Provides that the House of Detention of Witnesses at No. 403 Mulberry-street, New-York City, shall be in the exclusive charge of the Board of Metropolitan Police, under such officers as they may appoint. The expenses of such house, including subsistence, shall be paid by the Board; and the Board of Supervisors shall pay to the Treasurer of the Police Board all money raised in the County of New-York for such purpose. The Board of Police shall, in their annual estimates, estimate for such expenses, and the amount shall be charged to the several cities, towns and villages liable to contribute to the Police Fund, in proportion to the number of days witnesses committed from each shall be detained.

SEC. 10. The quota of patrolmen for the County of New-York shall be 1,800, and such additional number as the Board of Police may determine, not exceeding 2,000. The Board may appoint as many Captains as there are precincts, and Sergeants not exceeding four to each precinct. The increase of the force shall require the unanimous vote of the Board, by yeas and nays and recorded, all members being present. The pay of special patrolmen to be the same per diem as the regular members of the force.

SEC. 11. Empowers the Police Board to use such rowboats or steamboats in the waters of the District as may be necessary, and in the rural precincts to establish mounted patrols, and employ so many horses and equipments, teams and vehicles as may be required, the old and unfit property to be sold at auction, the same to be paid into the Police Fund.

SEC. 12. The Board of Metropolitan Police is hereby invested with and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties now conferred by laws and ordinances upon the Mayor, the Common Council, the Mayor and Common Council, and all other boards and officers (except the Metropolitan Board of Health) of the City of New-York, in respect to theatres and places of public amusement, keepers of boarding-houses for emigrant passengers, junk-shop keepers and junk boatmen, pawnbrokers, venders, hawkers and peddlers, dealers in second-hand articles, keepers of intelligence offices, auctioneers, hackney-coaches and carriages, and the owners and drivers thereof; carts and cartmen, cabs and cabmen, public porters, handcart-men, omnibusses and omnibus drivers, cars and car drivers, in the same extent and with like effect as though the said Board of Metropolitan Police was named in such laws and ordinances in the place and stead of the Mayor, Common Council, or Mayor and Common Council, and other boards and officers of the said City of New-York. Such investure of powers and duties shall exclude that of said Mayor, Common Council, and Mayor and Common Council, and other boards and officers. But it shall not be lawful for said Board of Metropolitan Police, nor any other board or officer, after the passage of this act, to grant permits, nor shall any permits be granted to any person or persons to occupy or obstruct any portion of any public street, sidewalk, pier, wharf, bulkhead, or place in said City. All ordinances in relation to or concerning the persons, occupations or matters in this section mentioned, shall remain in full force and effect, except as modified and affected by this act, until they shall be altered, modified, amended or repealed; and the Board of Metropolitan Police is hereby authorized to alter, amend, modify or appeal the same.

SEC. 13. All license and other fees, and all fines and penalties payable by and collectable from such persons and occupations mentioned in preceding section, shall be received by and collected in the name of the Board of Metropolitan Police, and paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York monthly, for the purpose of aiding in the reduction of the debt of said City.

SEC. 14. Makes it the duty of the Metropolitan Police force, at all times of the day and night, within the Metropolitan District, to enforce and prevent the violation of all laws and ordinances in force in said Districts, and with or without warrant to arrest all persons guilty of violating any law or ordinance for the suppression or punishment of crimes or offences.

SEC. 15. Empowers the Board of Police to spend not more than $100,000 out of the Excise money received from licenses during the year 1866, for the purpose of rebuilding and repairing Station-houses in the County of New-York. The Board shall deposit all funds of the Commission in such bank or banks as will pay the highest rate of interest for running balances—the bank to be designated by resolution of the Board.

SEC. 16. The Board of Police is hereby constituted trustees of the "Life Insurance Fund," and are authorized to pay out of the fund an amount not exceeding $900 to the members of the force disabled in the discharge of their duties, and in case of death by injuries received while discharging their duties, the annuities shall be continued to the widow and children, or both, as the Board may direct.

SEC. 17. The Board of Police shall keep a proper book of record, and cause to be registered the name, number and description of all boats and vessels for which licenses are issued, with the name and residence of the owners thereof, and the applicant for [illegible] the purpose for which the boat is to be [illegible]

used, &c., &c., for the services of which they shall demand and receive the following fees: To attend shipping and carrying passengers, $10 each; for gathering junk, $10 each, which shall be in lieu of any fees now paid to the Municipal authorities.

For any business purpose, not herein specified, $3 each; and for all boats kept for hire, all oyster and fishing boats, and private pleasure boats and yachts $1 each before such license be granted, which sum shall be paid into the fund from which the expenses of the Metropolitan Police are paid.

The other sections provide every boat so registered shall have the word "licensed" painted in some conspicuous place; but any pleasure boat or yacht shall instead have a private device or emblem, which shall be filed in said bureau. Any person using a boat without a license, or without having the word "licensed" displayed or emblem filed, or for counterfeiting the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and if convicted shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment not less than one month nor more than six months, or by both, and shall forfeit $50 in addition thereto, to be sued for and recovered by the Commissioners of Police, and they shall have power to seize any boat so used, as security for the payment of the penalty, which if not paid in ten days, the same may be sold at public auction.

No person except an owner or consignee, or licensed pilot, shall be allowed to go on board of or communicate with any outgoing or incoming vessel in the waters of New-York within the District, without a license from the Board of Police, which license may be renewed from year to year, for which license or renewal, the Board shall receive $5. Permits to owners and consignees or their agents to be granted on payment of a fee of $1.

A written permit from the Captain of a vessel is necessary to allow the landing of any sailor, freight, baggage, or any other property.

All license fees and penalties collected, and the proceeds of the sales of boats, &c., seized, shall be paid into the treasury and placed to the credit of the Metropolitan Police Fund. This act excepts all boats or vessels of the United States, or any boat used by any public officer in the discharge of his duties, or any ferry-boat operated by steam, or any foreign ship or vessel, or row-boat belonging to the same, or any canal-boat or any yawl-boat belonging to any registered boat, or any boat used by a licensed pilot. Boats to carry passengers to and from vessels shall be located at such points and in such numbers as the shipping interest may demand, not exceeding ten at any one pier or stairs, and all such boats shall be of a uniform color, and all junk-boats shall be of a uniform color, as the Board may direct. No license (for carrying passengers) will be granted to persons applying for one, unless he be a competent boatman, a citizen of the United States and owner of the boat to be used. Nor to any person using a junk-boat, unless he be a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the Metropolitan Police District. Boatmen licensed to attend shipping and carry passengers shall wear a badge, to be provided by the Board, and to be returned to the Board when he ceases his business; and he can employ an assistant to manage the boat, to whom the Board will issue permits, to be renewed from year to year, for which permit or renewal the Board may demand a fee of $3. No license or permit shall be transferrable except in case of sickness or disability, when the Board may, in writing, permit another person to act during such sickness. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to conflict in any manner with the Quarantine laws, or the rules and regulations of the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, nor shall any permit or license granted by the Board authorize any person to visit any ship or vessel under quarantine without the authority of the Health Officer or Board of Health.

The placing of any obstruction at or around the landing of the staircases at the terminus of the Harlem and Coles Bridge shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $25, nor less than $10.

The Comptroller of the City of New-York, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, BENJ. W. BONNEY, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF and JOHN H. MARTINDALE, are hereby created a Board of Audit, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to Jan. 1, 1867, against the County of New-York, who shall determine under oath the amount due on each claim, and shall certify to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York the sum allowed by them, and the reasons for such allowance; and the Board of Supervisors are directed at their first regular annual meeting to cause to be raised by tax upon the estates, personal and real within the said City and County of New-York, an amount sufficient for the payment of claims so certified to, (and legal expenses hereafter mentioned,) by a majority of said Board of Audit; and all persons having claims against the county, now unadjusted, are required to present the same to said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and any person having any demand against the county who neglects or refuses to present the same to the Board of Audit within the three months, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the county arising therefrom.

The Board of Audit shall, within ten days after the passage of this act, appoint a day and place to hear in open Board the matters of such claims, which appointment shall be published at least thirty days before the day named, in the New-York *Tribune*, *Herald*, TIMES and *World*. The Corporation Counsel shall appear before such Board, and protect and defend the interests of the county, and employ assistant counsel when necessary. Any member of the corporation may be heard in opposition to any such claims.

The Board of Audit are authorized to employ a clerk at a salary of $5 a day while engaged in the matter; also, to issue subpœnas with duces tecum, if necessary, administer oaths or affirmatives, and report, in writing, to the Board of Supervisors, which report shall be final upon such claimants and upon the County of New-York. Any claims against the county found to be correct by the Board of Audit, they shall be paid the amount specified in the report by the Comptroller of the City, and the Comptroller shall pay, upon proper vouchers therefor, all legal expenses incurred by the authority of the Board of Audit, or in his defending suits now pending, or hereafter to be brought against him by reason of his official action. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any claim upon which suit is now pending, and in cases where evidence has been taken in proceedings to recover said claims at law, the said claims shall be heard and determined by said Board of Audit upon such evidence and such additional evidence as may be offered. The Board of Audit shall receive $10 per day for each day of actual service. The Board is forbidden to hear or settle any claim upon which an action at law could not be brought at the time of the passage of this act by reason of the statute of limitation of time of commencing civil actions in this State, or which has been rejected by any Court or Judge for some reason other than the want of an appropriation or fund to meet the same; provided, however, that where an action has been pending on any claim, and has been rejected for want of an appropriation to meet the same, the time during which such action has been pending shall not be counted as any part of the limitation of time of commencing an action on such claim.

This act shall take effect immediately.

The following are the items of the Levy as adopted by the Board of Supervisors. It will be seen that the Legislature have reduced some of the items and made large additions to others, and incorporated many entirely new provisions.

Advertising	$70,000 00
Coles Dam Bridge	2,000 00
Contingencies Comptroller's Office	4,000 00
Coroner's fees	29,000 00
County Contingencies	50,000 00
Court Printing	25,000 00
Court-house in Fifty-seventh-street	5,000 00
Court-house, (new,)	1,000,000 00
Fees of County officers and witnesses	728,721 94
Election expenses	90,500 00
Interest on loans	80,000 00
Supplies for County Offices	85,000 00
McComb's Dam Bridge, (care of,)	1,200 00
Metropolitan Board of Health Fund	74,876 47
Printing for County Officers	20,000 00
Printing for Legislative Departments	45,000 00
Police Fund	2,531,246 99
Police Contingent Expenses	8,500 00
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	25,000 00
Rents	30,000 00
State Taxes	2,920,149 70
Stationery and blank books	45,000 00
Supplies for the Police	61,308 00
Support of prisoners in County Jail	15,000 00
Support of detained witnesses	5,000 00
Total	$7,288,503 10

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

SUSPECTED BURGLAR.

Mr. JAMES HEATH, of No. 948 Third-avenue, while engaged in his store on Thursday evening, heard his wife call for help, and he hastened up stairs. As he did so, two men ran down, rushed past him, and sprang into a cart in front of the door driving off before any attempt at arrest could be made. When an examination was made, it was found that one of the room doors on the second floor had been forced open with a jimmy, and a small amount of property carried off. At the same moment a third man made his appearance, and was pursued down stairs by Officer WYATT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who arrested him on suspicion. The prisoner gave his name as WILLIAM RYAN, denied his guilt, and insisted that he was pursuing the fugitives with a view to their arrest. He was detained in custody, however, and taken to the Station-house, on the way to which a jimmy and some spoons were found as they were dropped by the thieves. RYAN was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon, and remanded for examination.

A CASE OF BIGAMY.

RIES RAIBLE, of the City of Erie, of Pennsylvania, appeared in Court yesterday and made oath that he was married to KATHARINE ROSENBAUM, by Justice CAMPHAUSEN in 1866, and he has since been informed that said KATHARINE had at that time a husband still living, and deponent requested the Magistrate to hold said KATHARINE on a charge of bigamy. DIEDRICH ROSENBAUM, of No. 418 East Twenty-fifth-street, testified that in the month of October, 1862, he was married to said KATHARINE by a Catholic Priest, at his residence in Broome-street, in the said City, and that he and the accused lived together until the 29th of June, 1865, when she left deponent and he never saw her again until yesterday. Upon this evidence the prisoner, who had been arrested by Roundsman CROKER, of the Court Squad, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. KATHARINE is 40 years of age, a native of Germany, resides at No. 99 Laurens-street, and is a housekeeper. She made no valid defence.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

A young woman named ANN RICE was yesterday arrested by Officer AARON, of the Seventh Precinct, upon the charge of kidnapping a child two years of age, named MARY JANE FINLEY, while the little one was sitting on the front stoop of its parents' house, No. 126 Division-street. When arrested the prisoner had the child in her arms, and stoutly refused to give it up, saying that it belonged to her mistress, and that she had been intrusted with it in its mother's absence. She was held for examination, and in default of bail was locked up.

CAB THIEVING.

Mr. KREESHER KURSHADT, of Astoria, L. I., complained against a man named JOSEPH DAVIDSON, whom he charged with picking his pocket of $25 in United States notes, on the evening of Thursday last. The theft is alleged to have been perpetrated on a Second-avenue car, from which the accused fled, but being quickly pursued by his victim, was caught, and yesterday taken before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed him for trial without bail.

ROBBING A CHURCH.

A boy named WM. BURNS, aged about 12, was arraigned upon the charge of forcing an entrance into the lecture-room of the Attorney-street Methodist Church on the night of the 13th inst., and stealing therefrom a quantity of pennies. He was held for trial, and committed in default of the necessary bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A CHAMBERMAID CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Mr. JOHN FOLWELL, of Massachusetts, came to this City on Saturday evening and engaged a room at the Sherman House. Upon retiring to bed he placed all the money he had with him—$521 in United States notes—within the leg of his drawers. The following morning he arose and went to church, and upon his return discovered that his money was gone. At first he thought it possible that he might have dropped it in the street, but, in order to satisfy himself that he had lost it outside the hotel, he searched his room, and in one of the bureau drawers he found the package, tied up, apparently just as he had left it, but upon opening it and counting the contents he discovered that $70 of the original sum was minus. After worrying over the matter until yesterday morning, he went to the Central Office and laid his case before Inspector WALLING, who at once placed Detectives NEVIN and VAUGHN in charge of the case. The officers soon ascertained, so they say, that the only person who entered the room on Sunday morning was a chambermaid, named KATE BROWN, and from this and other circumstances they were led to suspect her of the theft. She was accordingly arrested, and committed for examination, in default of bail.

BURGLARY.

On Thursday night a police officer, while patroling his beat upon First-avenue, discovered that the hall door of No. 315 was open. Upon entering he found a man secreted behind the door. Upon searching the place he further ascertained that the tea store of PHILIP STEINER, on the first floor of the same building, had been entered from the cellar by some one who had removed five chests and two bags of tea, worth $250. These were found in the hallway, near where the stranger was secreted. The evidence of guilt seemed conclusive to the officer, and he at once arrested the supposed burglar. The prisoner gave his name as JOHN TIEMAN. He was held for trial without bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PORTABLE GASLIGHT.—A gas for illuminating purposes, which can be manufactured at home, at a small expense and without any complicated apparatus, has long been a desideratum. Yesterday there was exhibited at No. 31 Cortlandt-street a portable apparatus for the manufacture of gas, which appears to answer all these requirements. It consists simply of an aerometer and a carburator. Through the first passes a supply of atmospheric air, the quantity being regulated by automatic machinery. The air then enters the carburator, which contains a quantity of prepared naphtha. Here the air combines, and as it issues from the pipes, produces a steady, white and brilliant light. The inventors say "recent experiments and discoveries have demonstrated that the heavy carbonated hydrogen (coal gas) can be wholly dispensed with as an illuminator, and that oxygen taken from the air will, in connection with hydrocarbon, secure an illuminator free from all the dangerous properties of coal gas. The gas heretofore used, and that it can be produced at a price less than one-fourth of the cost of the several gases now in use." The improved gas can be produced at a cost of 75 cents per 1,000 feet in small quantities and at 50 cents per 1,000 feet in large quantities. An apparatus suitable for a moderate sized house is sold at $75. The inventors also manufacture an apparatus for carburating the latting gas of ordinary gas, and thus increasing its illuminating power.

A BAG OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY FOUND.—Another mysterious capture of counterfeit money was reported at the United States Marshal's office yesterday. It was stated that an honest carpenter of this City, whose name was not given, had been arrested for being supposed to have something to do with the counterfeiting business, and that he revealed the fact that he had buried somewhere on Staten Island, a large quantity of counterfeit money in a bag. Accordingly, so the story goes, the Marshal directed an officer of the Secret Service of the United States Treasury Department to go to the place and unearth the treasure. The order was obeyed, and the result was the bringing to the surface of two bags, one inside of the other, the inner one containing $10,000 in counterfeit 50 cent currency, a number of plates for making the same, and about $14,000 in State bills, $5,000 of which purported to be of the issue of the Fishkill Bank, and the remainder of the Mechanics' Bank of New-Haven, Conn.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE BY BOYS.—It has recently been ascertained that some of the boys employed in the offices of brokers have been guilty of defrauding the revenue by cleansing cancelled stamps—customers for which, at half-price, have not been difficult to find. In this way it is thought that a great deal of money has been lost to the Government. A gentleman who knows several boys who were caught in the practice of this fraud suggests that it is the first step to offences of a graver character, and urges merchants and brokers to be watchful, and not leave the temptation to this sort of crime in the way of the young in their employ.

OCTAVE OF EASTER.—To-morrow being the octave of Easter, the music which was rendered in Trinity Church last Sunday, will be repeated precisely as on that day. The Grand Offertory will sing morning and afternoon, and the Hallelujah chorus from the "Messiah" will be given after the afternoon sermon.

EMPIRE BASE BALL CLUB.—The opening game of the Empire Base Ball Club, which was postponed on the 24th inst. in consequence of the inclement weather, will take place at Hoboken to-day, at 3 o'clock.

CHILDREN'S MISSIONARY MEETING.—A meeting of the Children's American Church Missonary Society, will be held at Steinway Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day. Rev. S. H. TYNG and Rev. R. NEWTON will address the meeting.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company vs. James T. Soutter et al., Survivors of Greene C. Bronson, deceased.—The railroad Company in this case appeal from the order of the District Court of Wisconsin, made in May, 1863, confirming report of sale of the western division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, being the portion of the road running from Portage City to La Crosse, and which the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company claimed to have purchased.

The order of sale was made by the Circuit Court on the 10th of January of that year, and the sale was reported by the Marshal to have been made by him on the 25th of April. This report was made to the District Court. Exceptions were made to the report of the Marshal chiefly on the ground that the Marshal's report of sale should have been made to the Circuit Court, which Court had issued the order of sale, and not to the District Court, which was without jurisdiction to make the order. These exceptions were overruled and the sale was confirmed and the Marshal directed to make a deed to the purchasers.

Prior to the act of July, 1862, the Circuit Court system was not extended to the State of Wisconsin, and the District Court had Circuit Court powers; but by that act such powers were taken away from the District Courts, the Circuit system being thereby extended to Wisconsin. By act of March 3, 1863, it was enacted that in all cases where the District Court had rendered final judgments or decrees prior to the passage of the act of July, 1862, it should have power to issue writs of execution or other final proceedings as may be in accordance with law, to enforce the judgments aforesaid."

Upon this state of facts, and in view of this legislation, the appellants insist that the District Court was without authority to make the order, and that the order has no legal force.

If the order of sale was valid, it was because the Circuit Court had authority to make it, and the confirmation must proceed on the same assumption—that is to say, that the order of sale was valid, because the Circuit Court had authority to make it. This being conceded, then the report of sale should have been made, too, and the confirmation should have been made by the Circuit Court. In the case of Bronson *vs.* The Railroad, (1 Wallace, 405,) the single question of law involved was disposed of. It was there held "that the District Court acquired (under the act of 1863) only such powers as might be necessary to insure the execution of any final process which it might issue—that is to say, such powers as might be necessary to regulate and control its officers in the execution of their ministerial duties;" "that the words 'judgments and decrees,' within the meaning of this act, were such judgments and decrees as disposed of the whole case, so that nothing remained to be done but to issue final process."

It was there also held that if anything remained to be done in the cause involving judicial judgment, the case goes to the Circuit Court; and in Blossom *vs.* Railroad (1 Woll., 655) it is held that confirmation of a sale is an act involving judicial judgment, from which a party may appeal to this Court. The District Court could, therefore, only enforce decrees already made. It could not make new adjudications of the rights of the parties. The confirmation of the sale was a new adjudication.

The appellees urge that "first decree" had been made, which was to be executed by the sale of the property before the act of July, 1862, tranferring jurisdiction to the Circuit Court. It, therefore, came within the the letter and spirit of the act of March 3, (above quoted.) The District Court was the power to enforce this decree, and the return of the Marshal was therefore correct. This having been done, this Court was the proper tribunal to confirm the sale.

Henry A. Grant and Caleb Cushing, for appellants; John W. Cary and James M. Carlisle for appellees.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—APRIL 26.

Before Judge Barnard.

A NEW QUESTION OF LAW GROWING OUT OF THE REBELLION.

F. W. Allen vs. R. B. Bridger.—The plaintiff in this action seeks to recover damages to the amount of about $30,000, for the alleged wrongful conversion of property in the State of North Carolina in the year 1862. The answer put in by the defendant sets forth that prior to the time when the pretended wrongful conversion took place, the State of North Carolina had passed the ordinance of secession, and that she, and all the executive, legislative and judicial officers under her control had been directed to obey the Government of the so-called Confederate States; that these officials, having no alternative, undertook to execute and carry out the ordinances and laws of the said Confederacy, and that whatever the defendant, his agents or servants, did as to the matters complained of by the plaintiff herein, was done in conformity with and in obedience to, the laws and ordinances of the Southern Confederacy; that during the time mentioned in the complaint there was no other power or authority known or recognized in the State of North Carolina, and that the property in question was confiscated under and by virtue of the laws of the Confederate States.

To all this matter the plaintiff objects, and hence he made a motion to strike out these allegations as irrelevant and improper in an answer.

The Judge in rendering his decision said that he must deny the motion with costs. The questions presented, he said, are new and important. If the plaintiff had demurred to the answer instead of making a motion to strike out for irrelevancy, he, the Judge, would have been inclined to decide in the plaintiff's favor. There is a good ground for a demurrer. Let the points involved be fully and fairly presented to the General Term.

For plaintiff, Mr. Mott; for defendant, Mr. S. P. Nash.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—APRIL 26.

Before Judge Noah Davis.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, INQUESTS, &C.

Hiram Young *vs.* Abraham Isaacs; inquest by the Court; judgment for the plaintiff for $616 34.

Wm. E. Dodge et al. *vs.* John B. Sedgwick and another; judgment for plaintiff for $639 09. Gerard Betts et al. *vs.* John Pierce et al.; tried before the Court and a jury; verdict for the plaintiffs for $92 18.

Wm. C. Meclure and another *vs.* Wm. C. Walker and another; tried before the Court and a jury; verdict for the defendants. E. S. Jaffray and another *vs.* James Freel; tried before the Court and jury; verdict for the plaintiffs for $760 28. Richard J. Bolles and another *vs.* Francis C. Upton and another; verdict for plaintiffs for $1,140 27. Jacob R. Greer *vs.* William Harmar and Ebenezer Harmar; tried by the Court without a jury; judgment for plaintiff for $97 12.

David Aberle, Sr., *vs.* Frederick W. Beck et al.; tried by the Court without a jury; judgment for plaintiff; findings to be settled.

CIRCUIT—PART II.—APRIL 26.

Before Judge Davis and a Jury.

A LESSON FOR EMPLOYERS WHO VIOLATE THEIR CONTRACTS.

Stephen W. Monk vs. Oliver H. Clark.—The plaintiff in this action sought to recover of the defendant the sum of between $700 and $800 under the following circumstances: Plaintiff alleged and proved on the trial that on or about the 13th of February, 1862, he entered into a contract with defendant, whereby plaintiff was to be the clerk of the steamboat *Massasoit*, of which the defendant Clark was the owner and Captain, for the then next ensuing season. The boat was to run between this City and Norwalk, Conn. Plaintiff was to have $75 per month and his board. Plaintiff entered upon his duties immediately after making the contract, and performed them faithfully for nearly a month. In March, after defendant had an excellent offer from the Government, which just then (1862) was much in want of steamers to convey troops and freight South. He, defendant, therefore, cast off the plaintiff without notice and without giving him any intimation that his services would not be wanted. Plaintiff was an experienced steamboat man, had been for some time previous engaged on boats running between this City and Norwalk, and had many acquaintances and friends. It was in consideration of this that defendant employed him for the season, which, as testified to, usually ends about the latter part of December. Plaintiff and his brother were put on the stand, and they testified to the contract and its breach on the part of the defendant. Plaintiff had paid out some money for printing, &c., for defendant's boat. He claimed the value of his services for ten months, at $75 per month, and his board during that time, which was estimated at the very low figure of $15 per month. From this amount he very fairly offered to deduct something like $180, which during that season he had earned by making two trips in a Government transport to Hilton Head. Plaintiff also showed that he made diligent efforts to obtain employment during the Summer of 1862, but that he was unsuccessful except as to the two trips mentioned.

The defendant denied nearly everything alleged by plaintiff, and undertook to show that the agreement between him and the plaintiff was, that the latter was to try for a month to see if the steamer *Massasoit* could successfully compete with other boats on the Norwalk line. During that experimental month he was to have nothing but his board; that the experiment showed she could not compete with the other boats, and hence she was hauled off and chartered to the Government. Capt. Clark and three others testified substantially to this state of things.

Judge Davis, in charging the jury, left it to them to determine who they would believe. There had been hard swearing in the case; both sets of witnesses could not be believed. Which would they (the jury) believe? The law as laid down by Mr. McMahon, counsel for the plaintiff, was correct, if they believed the plaintiff's version of the story.

The jury, after a very brief absence, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $789 37, the full amount claimed, after deducting the items above mentioned.

For plaintiff, Mr. Dennis McMahon; for the defendant, Mr. Nicoll.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 26.

Before Daly, First Judge, and Brady and Cardozo, J. J.

PRACTICE IN THE DISTRICT COURTS.

Dennis Hogan vs. Charles Devlin.—An important decision was made yesterday in this case. It came up on an appeal from a judgment rendered in the District Court, held by Justice STEMMLER. It settles, so far as such questions can be settled this side of the Court of Appeals, a long disputed question. The suit was originally for more than $100, and under the statute the defendant had the right, on giving a bond, to remove the action into the Court of Common Pleas. The defendant tendered such a bond to the Justice, and thereupon the plaintiff reduced the amount two or three cents below $100. Justice STEMMLER then, without either rejecting or approving the bond, proceeded in the trial of the case, and afterward gave judgement for the plaintiff.

The Common Pleas, at General Term, have now decided that this proceeding on the part of the Justice, was all wrong. The defendant should have had the bond approved, but the Justice had no right to disregard it altogether. The judgment of the Court below must therefore be reversed. In this opinion all the Judges concurred.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—APRIL 26.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

DAMAGES FOR KILLING A CHILD.

Chas. McCarthy, Administrator, &c., vs. Joseph W. Dureye.—On the 26th of February, 1866, a little girl six years old, residing with her father at No. 324 Cherry-street, this City, was sent across the street on an errand. When on the crosswalk, a horse attached to a cart, left unfastened in the street, started to run. The result was the little girl was knocked down, one wheel of the cart passed over her head, killing her almost instantly. The horse and cart were owned by the defendant, and were in the charge of their agent, one Joseph Thomas. For this the father as administrator, and in pursuance of the statute of this State passed in 1860, brought the action. The jury rendered a verdict for $750. The Court added five per cent. allowance.

For plaintiff, Mr. Spencer; for defendant, Mr. Crosby.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 26.

By First Judge Daly, and Judges Brady and Cardozo.

Dennis Hogan, respondent, *vs.* Chas. Devlin; judgment reversed; all concurred. Conrad Pfuger *vs.* Seely Compton; judgment reversed. Henry Henn *vs.* August Charbonel; judgment affirmed. Josephine O. Webster *vs.* August L. Noser; judgment reversed. John F. Thiessilen *vs.* John D. D. Rossett; order affirmed with $10 costs. Margaret Kilpatrick *vs.* Henry Cook; judgment affirmed. Wm. L. Northam *vs.* The Mayor, Alderman, &c.; judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Edward G. Taylor *vs.* Wm. Shaw; order affirmed. James E. Holsey *vs.* Abraham S. Cohen; order appealed from affirmed. Louis Calinsby *vs.* The Erie Railway Company; appeal dismissed with costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

ARGUMENT ON DEMURRER TO INDICTMENT.

It may be remembered that one of the first fruits of the Excise Law, after it had been declared constitutional by the Court of Appeals, was the arrest of Thomas Gregan, a licensed liquor-dealer in the upper part of the City, on the charge of violating the law. It appeared that when the officers attempted to enter his bar-room at the time when it was alleged to be open in violation of the law, between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 20th of January, he undertook to resist them, and both he and his clerk, Allen Wolford, were taken to the Station-house and locked up till morning. When they arrived at the Police Court, before Justice Connolly, he dismissed the charge "as frivolous and groundless." Gregan then made a charge against the officers, Thomas Levins and Richard Van Giesen, for "an unjustifiable assault and battery, in arresting and taking him to the Station-house, and for grossly illegal and disorderly conduct at his stable" on the earlier part of the morning. Both officers were indicted by the Grand Jury, and, on being notified to appear and plead to the charge, their counsel, Mr. Fullerton, appeared and filed a demurrer to the indictment, and the District-Attorney joined in the demurrer, and yesterday the demurrer came up for argument.

Mr. Fullerton said that the prosecution of the officers under such an indictment as that to which he had demurred would furnish a precedent of a very dangerous character, inasmuch as it would render every effort on the part of our public officers to preserve the peace of little or no avail; that, in fact, it would be hazardous, under such a state of things as it contemplated, for any police officer to obey the orders of his superiors or even to execute his regular duties. He contended that at the time of the alleged offence charged in the indictment, defendants were engaged in the performance of their official duty, and that therefore they should not be held responsible for acts on their part as officers which may have been found necessary to the accomplishment of their duty. They were certainly not guilty of the charge of false imprisonment, for they merely made the arrest, and had no part in the locking up; that was attended to by another party. It was difficult to see behind this indictment any motive that did not look to the intimidation of other officers under like circumstances. Beyond this the indictment itself did not cohere. The latter counts did not appear to have any relation whatever to the first one, and he therefore held it to be defective in that it failed to establish that which it set out to do.

Mr. John Graham, counsel for Thomas Gregan, said that the allegation of the prosecution was, not only that the defendants inflicted violence upon Gregan without a cause in first arresting him, but that when they got to the Station-house, by falsehood

$36@$36 for Prime Mess, and $38 00@$39 00 for India Mess. Beef Hams are in request at $40@$41 ₱ bbl. Sales 275 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 15c.@35c. for State and 10c.@27c. for very inferior grease; 20 prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is dull at 10c.@18c. ₱ lb. We quote:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@33
Half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	30@33
Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	25@28

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Fine to extra State dairies, ₱ lb	28@30
Good to fine State dairies, ₱ lb	22@26
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	20@23
Common to fair State, ₱ lb	15@18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	13@15
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	12@14
Grease Butter—firkins, ₱ lb	10@12

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17@19
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	15@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	14@15
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	10@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	13@14

RICE—Has been inactive, including Carolina at $10 25@$10 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quite dull at former quotations.

SEEDS—Have been inactive. Clover has been quoted at a very wide range of prices by the several dealers, ranging from 13c.@14c., in exceptional instances, to 17c.@18c. as the more usual quotations, ₱ lb. The call for it is very slack at present, as the season is practically at an end. Other Seeds are steady though dull.

SKINS—Have been in very moderate demand at former prices.

SUGARS—Have been again active and buoyant. Sales since our last, 1,530 hhds. Cubs, &c., at 10c.@12¾c., and 470 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in active demand at from 13c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 47,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11½c.; also 36,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited demand at previous figures.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 170 bbls. Western, in bond, at 29c.@30c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been very moderate, even for manufacturing purposes, though, in the face of reduced supplies of desirable grades, prices have favored purchasers.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	67@62
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	62@65
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	48@50
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@76
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	58@65
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	49@53
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	52@58
Full blood fleece	
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	45@50
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	48@55
Unwashed fleeces	30@40
Southern unwashed fleece	26@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	18@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@52
Unwashed fleece, fine	24@38
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@23
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@43
Pulled medium	35@38
Pulled common	28@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	48@52
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@35
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@55
Country, super	42@49
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	36@45
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	48@58

FREIGHTS—The main inquiry for room has been for Cotton and Corn for British ports, and quite liberal shipments of these have been made since our last. For Liverpool there were taken 1,730 bales Cotton at 9-16d. by sailing vessel, and 1/32 by steamer, ₱ lb.; 75,000 bushels Corn at 5¾d. by sailing vessel, and 5@5½d. by steamer, ₱ bushel; 150 tcs. Beef, 200 pkgs. Lard and 40 hhds. Tallow on private terms; 100 tons Oilcake at about 15s. ₱ ton; and 17 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For London, 175 tons Wood at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, light engagements were reported.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, April 26, 1867.

MEATS.

The dealers report an unusual scarcity of desirable stock this week, and consequent high prices, with, however, a limited call from buyers.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	$ 25	@	32
Beef, chuck-roast, ₱ lb	18	@	21
Beef, round, ₱ lb	16	@	22
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	16	@	22
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	28	@	30
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	26	@	32
Beef, coarse cuts, ₱ lb	12	@	18
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	14	@	22
Beef, smoked, ₱ lb	25	@	30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@	1 50
Lamb, spring, ₱ quarter	2 75	@	4 75
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	20	@	28
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	22	@	30
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	22	@	30
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@	4 50
Pork, joints, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Pork steaks, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Pork, corned, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Bacon, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Hams, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Shoulders, ₱ lb	14	@	17
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	18	@	25
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	11	@	16
Veal, cutlets, ₱ lb	32	@	38
Veal, fillets, ₱ lb	32	@	36
Veal, loins, ₱ lb	22	@	28
Sausages, country made, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Lard, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Suet, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Hasiets, each	6	@	18
Hearts, each	25	@	40
Beef Breads, ₱ dozen	2 50	@	4 00
Tripe, ₱ lb	8	@	15

POULTRY AND GAME.

A comparatively fair inquiry prevails for the more abundant varieties, at our revised quotations. Wild pigeons are coming in more freely, but are seemingly not much in favor with consumers.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Capons, ₱ lb	$ 40	@	45
Chickens, ₱ lb	24	@	30
Chickens, broiling, ₱ pair	1 75	@	2 25
Ducks, ₱ lb	30	@	35
Ducks, Brant, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 50
Ducks, Broadbill, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Geese, ₱ lb	18	@	22
Pigeons, squab, ₱ pair	87	@	1 25
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	4 25	@	5 50
Rabbits, ₱ pair	60	@	75
Snipe, English, ₱ dezen	4 00	@	5 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	35

FISH.

The supply and demand have been moderate, according to the representations of the principal dealers, who quote retail prices thus:

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ₱ lb	$ 15	@	25
Carp, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Catfish, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Clams, ₱ doz	30	@	1 00
Cod, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Codfish, steak, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Cod, dried, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Eels, ₱ lb	15	@	25
Flounders, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Haddock, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Halibut, ₱ lb	18	@	25
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Herrings, fresh, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Herrings, smoked, ₱ dozen	37	@	50
Lobsters, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Mackerel, salt, each	12	@	18
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Oysters, ₱ 100	75	@	3 50
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	2 50	@	3 00
Perch, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Pickerel, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Pike, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Ray, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Salmon, fresh, ₱ lb	75	@	1 00
Salmon, smoked, ₱ lb	28	@	30
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	23	@	25
Salmon Trout, ₱ lb	20	@	30
Scollops, ₱ quart	20	@	50
Shad, each	20	@	75
Smelts, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Sturgeon, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Sunfish, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Trout, ₱ lb	1 00	@	1 25
Turbot, ₱ lb	25	@	35

VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes from Bermuda, constitute the principal novelty, but even these are very scarce and high in price. Old stock is in rather slack request at about uniform quotations for the leading varieties.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Beans, steeped, ₱ quart	$ 20	@	25
Beets, new, ₱ peck	30	@	40
Cabbages, new, each	16	@	18
Cabbages, red, each	15	@	20
Carrots, new, ₱ dozen	12	@	20
Celery, ₱ bunch	20	@	25
Dandelion, ₱ quart	10	@	12
Garlic, ₱ bunch	22	@	25
Horse-Radish, each root	6	@	12
Lettuce, ₱ head	8	@	12
Leeks, ₱ bunch	8	@	10
Onions, ₱ peck	50	@	60
Onions, ₱ quart	7	@	10
Oyster Plant, ₱ bunch	10	@	12
Parsnips, ₱ dozen	20	@	25
Parsley, ₱ bunch	6	@	10
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Potatoes, ₱ peck	50	@	62
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ peck	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₱ bbl	13 00	@	16 00
Radishes, ₱ bunch	8	@	12
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	10	@	25
Sage and Thyme, ₱ bunch	3	@	5
Shallots, ₱ bunch	5	@	8
Squash, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Spinach, ₱ half peck	15	@	20
Tomatoes, ₱ half peck	2 00	@	2 50
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	25	@	50
Turnips, new, ₱ half peck	12	@	18
Water Cresses, ₱ quart	15	@	20

FRUIT.

Business in this line continues tame, without any remarkable change in prices.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York:

Almonds, ₱ lb	$ 40	@	50
Apples, ₱ half peck	50	@	75
Bananas, ₱ dozen	20	@	1 00
Cranberries, ₱ quart	35	@	40
Currants, Zante, ₱ lb	18	@	24
Dates, ₱ lb	13	@	37
Figs, ₱ lb	25	@	35
Grapes, Isabella, ₱ box	87	@	1 00
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	18	@	25
Lemons, ₱ doz	12	@	37
Oranges, ₱ doz	10	@	75
Raisins, ₱ lb	16	@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

A fair trade has been reported in Butter, Cheese and Eggs. Honey has been in rather more demand.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Butter, fair to prime new, ₱ lb	$	37½@	40
Butter, prime to choice table, old, ₱ lb		33 @	35
Butter, fair to good ₱ lb		30 @	32
Butter, cooking, ₱ lb		18 @	26
Cheese, ₱ lb		15 @	23
Eggs, ₱ doz		30 @	—
Eggs, duck, six for		25 @	—
Eggs, geese, each		10 @	12
Honey, White Clover, ₱ can		75 @	1 00
Honey, White Clover, ₱ bottle		30 @	35
Honey, Comb, ₱ lb		40 @	50

SUNDRIES.

Flowers and plants find a ready market at remunerative prices. There is a very comprehensive assortment on exhibition. The leading varieties are quoted at a wide range of prices, including Geraniums at from 15c.@$1; Gillies, 10c.@50c.; Ivy Plants, 10c.@50c.; Lilies, 25c.@$1; Roses, 25c.@$1; Rosemary Plants, 15c.@40c. each.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Coal, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs	$6 50	@	8 00
Coffee, Green, ₱ lb	30	@	45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₱ lb	35	@	52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₱ lb	30	@	52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₱ lb	10	@	25
Flour, Extra Family ₱ bbl	14 50	@	19 50
Flour, Family, ₱ 25 lb. bags	2 37	@	3 00
Meal, Corn, ₱ 7 lb. bags	25	@	35
Meal, Oat, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Milk, ₱ quart	10	@	—
Molasses, ₱ gallon	70	@	1 25
Rice, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Soap, by the box, ₱ lb	8½	@	11¼
Sugar, Brown, ₱ lb	12½	@	14½
Sugar, Soft White, ₱ lb	12	@	13½
Sugar, Crushed, &c., ₱ lb	16	@	17½
Sugar, Maple, ₱ lb	30	@	40
Syrup, ₱ gallon	1 00	@	1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ₱ lb	75	@	1 25
Teas, Green, ₱ lb	85	@	2 00
Teas, Mixed, ₱ lb	65	@	1 10

Sales of Real Estate, April 26.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Houses and lots Nos. 197 and 199 Mulberry-st., 50x100	$29,200
House and lot No. 326 10th-av., 24.8x100	18,600
Four lots south side 144th-st., 350 feet east of 8th-av., each 25x99.11	700

BY A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

[Belonging to estate of Aug. Whitlock, deceased.]

11TH-AV.—1 lot S. E. corner 146th-st., 94x100	$2,125
11TH-AV.—1 lot adjoining, 25x100	1,610
11TH-AV.—3 lots adjoining, 25x100	2,780
11TH-AV.—1 lot adjoining, 24x100	1,775
11TH-AV.—1 lot adjoining, 25x100	1,610
11TH-AV.—1 lot N. E. corner 145d-st., 24.11x100	2,300
143D-ST.—4 lots n. s. 100 e. 11th-av., 25x½ b. each	1,025
144TH-ST.—2 lots s. 100 e. 11th-av., 25x½ b. each	1,340
144TH-ST.—2 lots s. 100 e. 11th-av., 25x½ b. each	1,025
144TH-ST.—4 lots n. s. w. 11th-av., 25x98.11 each	625
76TH-ST.—1 lot n. s. e. 2d-av., 25x109.2	595
75TH-ST.—4 lots adjoining, 25x102.3 each	595
16TH-AV.—4 lots n. w. corner 64th-st., 25.1x100 each	2,200
17TH-AV.—2 lots e. side s. 56th-st., 25x100 each	1,950

Brooklyn, E. D.

GREENE-AV.—House and lot No. 9; 20x10x75; house 50	7,250

Astoria, L. I.

REMSEN-ST.—House and lot south side 112 w. Bayliss-st.; lot 40x115; house 40x40	17,000

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer resort will be opened for the reception of guests in the

LATTER PART OF JUNE.

Rooms may be engaged by addressing the proprietor, care of Messrs. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway, or to Ocean House, Newport.

JOS. B. WEAVER, Proprietor.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This magnificent Summer hotel will open its second season on the 15th of May. Families who secure rooms for the months of June, July and August (the season of three months) will be taken at reduced rates. Application for rooms made at the hotel at Long Branch by person or letter. On every Tuesday and Thursday one of the proprietors can be seen at the Astor House, New-York, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.—This hotel will open the 1st of June. Parties wishing to make arrangements for board can apply to WM. L. FISH, Clifford House, No. 1,362 Broadway. A steamboat will run regularly, leaving Neptune House dock at 7 A. M., returning from New-York at 4 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK!
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.

A family school for boys under 14 years of age. Twenty-first session opens May 6.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.
Institution endowed. Advantages superior. Terms, $100 for 21 weeks. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.
Session opens April 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 133 Madison-av., corner 22d-st.
Boarding and day pupils charged from time of entrance.

TAGHCONIC INSTITUTE.—LANESBOROUGH, Berkshire County, Mass., Albert To man, A. M., Principal.—The twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Select Family School for Boys will commence THURSDAY, May 2. The Principal will remain at the residence of Dr. E. L. Childs, Dentist, No. 189 President-st., Brooklyn, until Wednesday, May 1.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED FRENCH LADY of the highest respectability desires to travel with ladies as companion and instructress in French; understands Spanish and English; has experience in traveling, and would by her experience save largely in expenses; highest testimonials given. Address Mlle. B., Box No. 109 P. O. Office.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass.—A safe, healthy and delightful home for 20 boys; instruction thorough and practical. Summer term will commence April 15; Circulars upon application.
REV. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., Fort Washington.—French is the language of the school; beautiful grounds; school open during Summer. Circulars at Messrs. Milhau's, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Leroy's, No. 913 Broadway.

GERMANY.—BOARD AND TUITION MAY BE had for a few young ladies in Hanau, a pleasant city near Frankfort, O. M.; best references. For particulars address Dr. HINKEL, General Post-office Box No. 1,153, New-York.

SCHOLARS AND LEARNERS OF LANGUAGES will do well to attend Mr. FAVARGER'S illustration MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. See advertisement under lectures.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, CONN.—Spring term commences May 1. Terms $225 per year. Send for Catalogue. M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.,) INSTITUTE. SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys, reopens in new building April 24. Inspection solicited. H. W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies. The Spring term will commence April 15. Address the Principal, Miss M. METCALF, Tarrytown, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence; has then 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING RIDGE, CONN.—The next term of this institution will commence WEDNESDAY, May 1. For catalogues address the Principal, E. P. SHAW, A. M.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, at Danbury, Conn. For circulars address Mrs. D. M. WHITE, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR TWELVE Boys, at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. For circulars address SAM'L M. ENSIGN.

PARKER ACADEMY.—A FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, GENTLEMEN—near City, classics and singing; English and maths; English and classics for Summer; Principal for Public School 1,250; also another for liberal salary. Ladies, several for music in first-class seminaries, Autumn term; one for piano, singing and Latin immediately, and one for music and French. All who seek positions should have "Amer. School Institute's" application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 430 Broome.

TEACHERS WANTED—IN OHIO, KENtucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and other States. All mutually interested to report and take positions. Address (with stamp) The National Teachers' Institute and American Educational Union, 532 Broadway, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DEsires an engagement as above; can teach English in all its branches; music, singing, French and Italian rudiments; terms moderate; good references. Address O. Y., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

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MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 Will be Given by $100
MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY
for Original Puzzles. See No. in any newsdealer's. 15 cts. Croquet, Printing Press, Conjuring Apparatus, and many prizes to be distributed free to solvers of puzzles.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

OPPOSITION TO THE EXTENSION OF CHURCH-ST., AT A COST OF $3,000,000.—All owners of property below 14th-st. are interested in this matter. Those opposed are requested to call at the office of the Committee of Property-holders, No. 10 Wall-st., first floor, and sign objections, which will be there prepared for them.
J. VAN NAMEE, Secretary.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not spoil, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

MEATS, FISH, GAME, BUTTER, fruits and wine are kept better in the ZERO than any other refrigerator. ALEX. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer No. 605 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts. Wholesale and retail.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fee till divorce granted. Consultation free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, RUE Neuve, St. Augustin, No. 65. Every information gratuitously. Apartments provided. Luggage warehouse

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER Religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, as follows, viz.:

First Ward—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Fifth Ward—No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
Sixth Ward—No. 122 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
Tenth Ward—No. 129 Canal-st., 7½ P. M.
Eleventh Ward—No. 21 Avenue D, 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Eleventh Ward—No. 44 Avenue C (German,) 7½ P. M.
Thirteenth Ward—No. 70 Columbia-st., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Fourteenth Ward—No. 197 Elm-st., 2 P. M.
Fifteenth Ward—No. 60 Bleecker-st., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Sixteenth Ward—No. 273 West 25th-st., 7½ P. M.
Eighteenth Ward—East 22d-st., near 1st-av., 7½ P. M.
Nineteenth Ward—Lexington-av., corner of East 46th-st., 3½ P. M.
Twentieth Ward—No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

HOBOKEN.—THE REV. HENRY ALLEN, PASTOR of the First U. P. Church, cor. of Bloomfield and 7th sts., Hoboken, having proved by documentary evidence, last SABBATH, that the Doctrine of the United Presbyterian Church on "Communion," is substantially the same as that held by the Associate Reformed Church, previous to the Union, proposes to show TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, that this Doctrine is scriptural. Hours of meeting, 10½ and 4. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—RIGHT REV. JACKSON M. RANDALL, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Colorado, will preach the next sermon in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Mission of Christ to the Work of Christian Nations.* A collection will be taken up and of the funds for the gratuitous supply of books to our Missionary Dioceses.
C. N. CHANDLER, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S MISSIONARY MEETING.—Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., of New-York, and Rev. R. NEWTON, D. D., of Philadelphia, will address a meeting of the Children's American Church Missionary Society, at Steinway Hall, on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 2 P. M. Admission free. The public are invited to attend. The body of the hall will be reserved for Sunday-schools connected with the Society.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—SUNDAY MEETINGS Seats free. A conference at 3 P. M. Subject: *Shall Peaceable and Free Religious Meetings be allowed to be broken up on Sundays by Roodies, and their Lecturers and Members be left to Languish in Prison, in a Free Country?* At 8 P. M. Mr. G. O. STEWART, of Newark, N. J., will give the second of his course of lectures on *Biblical Astronomy.*

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and baptise in the evening. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Preaching at 61st-st. and Broadway at 3 P. M., and prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. At corner of 54th-st. and 3d-av. on THURSDAY EVENINGS.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 28th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. D. MOFFAT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING—DODWORTH HALL.—The eloquent and instructive Dr. STOVER will speak at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Relation of the Material to the Spiritual Man, and the Effect of Death.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*What Evidences Prove and Can to a Personal God Who Creates and Governs all Things by Intellect and Will?* Public invited.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV. AND 22D-ST.—The Pastor, Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, D. D., delegate from the Irish Wesleyan Methodist Church, (who sails for Ireland on 1st prox.,) in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK SABBATH COMMITTEE will hold their anniversary in the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY, the 28th of April, 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Drs. FAIRBAIRN and WELLS, of Scotland, (if they arrive in time as expected,) Rev. Dr. GANSS and Thos. S. HASTINGS, will address the meeting.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN SABBATH MEETing in behalf of the Excise Law, will be held in the Plymouth Church, Orange-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 28th of April, at 3 P. M., at which English and German Addresses will be delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. SCHAFF, R. W. RAYMOND and E. DE SCHWEINITZ.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the great improvement of these children.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Life of Faith*, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., subject—*The Perils of Unbelief*, Weaning service followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats are all free. Expenses of the church have to be met by voluntary contributions. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Sc.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rector will preach at each service. A portion of the Easter Sunday music will be repeated.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school anniversary in the EVENING at 7½, instead of the usual service.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FIRST ANNIVERsary of the New-England Church Sunday-school will be held in the New-England Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the new-y-installed Pastor, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, and others.

MR. R. G. PARDEE AND OTHERS will address the Sabbath-school Concert and Missionary meeting of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Rev. THOMAS H. BURCH, of Danbury, Conn., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

THE LAST AND MOST MIGHTY STRUGgle of the NATIONS.—The Prophet SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Conflict—Are we Interested?*

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will preach in National Hall, corner of 125th-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service commences at 3 o'clock, Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM MCALLISTER, and at 7½ P. M., by the newly-appointed P. Elder, Rev. H. F. PEASE. Seats all free.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, (Rev. Dr. MCLEOD'S,) 12th-st., near 6th-av

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, Italian Opera. L'AFRICAINE. Characters by Senora Carmen Poch, Signora Orbolani, Mazzoleni, Bernardi, Belini, Antonucci, Bacelli, Fossati, Miss Kruger, Mlle. Teresa and others. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ITALIAN OPERA. THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. PERDITA; Or, THE ROYAL MILKMAID, and MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, FANCHON.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE BAREFOOT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA. THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock. MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, FANNY AND HER PITCHER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, YANKEE IN HUNGARY, PANORAMA OF THE NILE and PODJAH B. PEASLEY. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock. MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. DON JUAN DEL JONARIO. THE HURDLE ACT ON A ROCKY MOUNTAIN BUFFALO, EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER. ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. GRAND CONCERT to Mr. FRED WIDDOWS, assisted by Mrs Marie Abbott, Miss Clementine Bernard, Pianist, Miss Jenny Wade, signor Strini. Mr. Chas. R. Dorey, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Mr. George W. Morgan. Mr. Alfred S. Sedgwick. Mr. James Caulfield. Messrs. Edward Hoffman and J. M. Abbott, conductors.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBERT MACAIRE. Characters by Griffin, Christy, Burbank, Boyce and Hughes.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 16th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

ARGUS HALL,
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Banyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

NATIONAL HALL,
Harlem.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HARTZ, the ILLUSIONIST.

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To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable news is to last evening. The war rumors seem to be subsiding, and enough faith is put in the assurance of continued peace to sensibly increase the price of the French funds.

Dispatches from Berlin say that the Prussian Government hesitates to face the scrutiny of the Parliament, and will not enter into long discussions concerning the Luxemburg question.

Another dispatch from Berlin says that Russia has proposed to France that Luxemburg shall remain neutral, and so war may be avoided. It is said that the King of Holland will himself bear this proposal to NAPOLEON.

Denmark intimates that in case of war between France and Prussia she will remain neutral.

GENERAL NEWS.

Reports from Helena, Montana, state that large bodies of Indians are concentrating around Fort Benton, and an attack on the fort is anticipated. The citizens of Helena are organizing an expedition against them. Fort Mitchell is still surrounded. On the 15th inst. some of the troops sallied out, and charged a camp of Indians, killing seven, and recapturing some mules. The Indians drove the troops back to the fort. They want to fight, but do not care to attack the fort.

Rev. J. C. WHITE undertook to lecture on Romanism in Quincy, Ill, on Wednesday night, but the hall was taken possession of by the Catholics, and upon his attempting to speak he was hustled out of the hall and barely escaped lynching. At least two thousand persons were present, inside and outside of the building, armed with clubs, stones and other missiles. An appeal was made to the Mayor, but he answered that the people had rights as well as the speaker.

The Tallahassee *Floridian* says that JOHN ANDERSON, magistrate of Madison County, has been brought to that city under arrest by the military authorities, upon the charge of neglect of official duty in not appointing some one, in the absence of the proper officer, to execute the warrant for the arrest of young POPE for shooting his schoolmaster.

C. A. SHERMAN has obtained a verdict of $8,000 damages against the Western Stage Company, for loss of his wife, child and mother, who were drowned by the upsetting of one of the Company's coaches while crossing Boone River, in Iowa. The trial took place at Lincoln. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

Our national naval contribution to the Paris Exposition will be the fine war steamer *Franklin*, commanded by Admiral FARRAGUT. The *Franklin* will probably go from Boston to New-York, and start from there. Gen. DEWITT C. CLARK, Chief Executive Clerk of the Senate, will go out in the *Franklin* as bearer of dispatches.

On Sunday last a German locked up his house in Louisville, and took his family to one of the Summer gardens. He returned and found the house ransacked, and $2,600 gone which had been hidden under a carpet. There is no trace of the robber, though it is suspected that some one acquainted with the house was the perpetrator.

A gentleman who has recently become interested in gold mines in North Carolina, brought from there last week several specimens of quartz which, on analysis, show a product of about $720 per ton. A considerable number of northern men have lately taken stock in these mines.

FRANCIS PIO, one of the murderers of CASPAR SIEB and WILLIAM TRICIT, a desperate member of the gang of railroad thieves, escaped from jail at Lafayette, Ind., on Wednesday, by attacking and terribly beaten the jailer. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of each.

The boiler of the Key City flouring mills, at Dubuque, Iowa, exploded on Tuesday, demolishing the engine and storeroom and one adjoining building. The shock was felt all over the city and several buildings in the vicinity were more or less damaged. Three dead bodies were taken out of the ruins. One other man has since died and four are badly wounded.

Dr. W. W. GREENE, of Pittsfield, Mass., has received the appointment of Professor of Surgery in the Michigan Medical University at Ann Harbor. Prof. GREENE will retain his connection with the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, and still make his residence in that town.

Mrs. WITMEYER was accidentally killed in Philadelphia yesterday morning by a pistol-shot, fired by a man named D. ERWIN at a rabid dog, which had run up an alley adjoining her house. ERWIN gave himself up to await examination.

The strike of mule-spinners in the mills at Lewiston, Me., has practically ended. The mills have run all the time, and now are running with the usual amount of help, the result being that some of the spinners are out of employment.

The Post-office Department is about to make sale of about six thousand daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, &c., that were sent through the mail, were never called for, and finally got into the dead letter office.

The survey lately made of the White Mountain Notch demonstrates the feasibility of a railroad through it, and the proposed route from Portland to Rochester will probably cross the mountain range at that point.

Two citizens of Newport, Maine, have been fined $6 each for carrying a rebel sympathizer to the town hall and compelling him to make a public apology for expressions of joy at the assassination of President LINCOLN.

The discovery of rich silver, copper and lead mines are reported in Piscataquis County, Me. Five lodes have lately been opened near Foxcroft, which assay in silver from $230 to $350 to the ton.

Brevet Col. JOHN HAY, the late Secretary of Legation at Paris and former Private Secretary to Mr. LINCOLN, has just been honorably mustered out of service, to date from April 8.

While searching for contraband liquors at Lowell, Mass., on Tuesday, the constables ferreted out a distillery in full operation in the cellar of JAMES C. DOYLE.

JACOB M. JONES, a colored man, tried at Harrisburgh, for the murder of BENJAMIN MOORE, colored, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Mrs. HUTTER, wife of Rev. E. W. HUTTER, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Gov. GEARY Examiner and Inspector of Soldiers' Orphan Schools under the new law.

Yesterday a New-Jersey jury rendered a verdict of $2,000 damages against the Morris and Essex Railroad for the killing of Mr. PAXTON.

The Indiana Central Insurance Company, of Lafayette, has failed. The assets will probably cover the liabilities.

LOCAL NEWS.

A verdict of $750 was rendered yesterday in the Superior Court, Trial Term, held by Judge JONES, in the case of Charles McCarthy, Administrator, &c., vs. Joseph W. Duryee. On the 26th of February, 1866, a little girl, 6 years of age, was sent by her father, who is the plaintiff in this action, on an errand across Cherry-street. Defendant's horse and cart were standing near the crosswalk which the child was required to pass. The horse was not secured in any way, and the driver, JOSEPH THOMAS, had left his vehicle to attend to other business. The result was, the horse started on a fast gait, a wheel of the cart ran over the child's head after she was thrown down, and death immediately ensued. After listening to an able and impartial charge from Judge JONES, the jury rendered the verdict as above stated. To this amount the Court, on motion of Mr. SPENCER, counsel for plaintiff, ordered an allowance of five per cent. by way of costs.

An interesting case was presented yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers, and inasmuch as the principles of law involved have never been adjudicated by any Court of competent jurisdiction, Judge BARNARD thought it best to make such an order that it might be fully heard and determined at General Term. The suit is entitled F. W. ALLEN *vs.* R. B. BRIDGER, and was brought to recover about $30,000 damages for the alleged wrongful conversion of property in North Carolina in the year 1862. The action involves some new questions of law which have grown out of the late Rebellion, and which will be fully discussed when the case is heard at the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The Commission on life-saving inventions held their sixteenth session, yesterday, at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, Wall-street, whence, after the reading of communications, they adjourned to the Novelty Works, where several experiments of an interesting kind were made.

The Police Justices of this City have adopted a rule requiring police officers to convey all arrested persons to the Police Court in the district where the arrest was made.

A large quantity of counterfeit bills are said to have been dug up recently on Staten Island. No person is supposed to know anything about the manner in which they came to be buried.

The trial of the Gardiner will case was continued at Staten Island, yesterday, before Judge LOTT. It will probably be concluded to-day.

The Japanese Commissioners left this City for Washington yesterday.

Ex-Alderman BYRES was buried with becoming ceremony yesterday.

Domestic Produce was more active, and the leading articles were, as a rule, firmer, yesterday. Merchandise was in fair demand. Foreign Freights were brisker.

Beef cattle continue to sell at high prices, although sales have been somewhat slower for a few days past. The arrivals consist chiefly of fair bullocks, most of which were sold for 15c.@17c. ₱ lb., net weight. Calves are pouring in in large numbers. Yesterday fair calves were sold in West Washington Market for 5c.@8c. ₱ lb., live weight. There is no reason why veal should be retailed at such exorbitant prices while calves are bought of farmers at these low figures. Brokers reproach reporters for quoting calves at the high figures heretofore given. The arrivals of sheep are light, and fat ones are in excellent request, selling quickly at firm prices. Fat lambs bring 12c.@16c. ₱ lb., live weight. Of these the receipts are light. Fat sheep sell for about 8c.@10c. ₱ lb., live weight. A few were sold for 10½c. ₱ lb. The arrivals of swine are heavy, sales slow and prices easy. Good marketable hogs sell for about 7c. @7½c. ₱ lb., live weight, with a downward tendency in prices.

The License Difficulty—The Police and the Common Council.

It remains to be tested by a legal inquest whether the act of the Legislature just passed, transferring the whole power of granting licenses from the Mayor and the Common Council to the Police Commissioners, can be practically carried out.

The repeal of the license ordinances by the Council imposes upon the Commissioners the necessity of appealing to the Courts for their authority; and until a decision is rendered the junk-dealers, boatmen, porters, cabmen, car-drivers and others of their class will be a law unto themselves. The public, meanwhile, will have to bear the total suspension of authority over the classes named as best they may. If there had not been a serious laxity in the system of granting licenses by the Council, the Legislature would not have been asked to interfere. If there had not been a constant conflict of authority between the Council authorities and the Police Commission—especially, we will say, in dealing with hackmen, no intelligent citizen would have been anxious to see the powers of the Commission enlarged as they are by the act now called in question.

Few of us are desirous to have the legislative and executive departments of the City Government subordinated, in any manner, to the Police. But good citizens of all parties demand that there shall, at least, be some authority strong enough and independent enough to keep hackmen, boatmen, junk-dealers, and their kindred classes, in their own place—to see that they do not abuse the licenses they get; to hold them to account when they prey upon the public; to regard their votes, in ward meetings, with absolute indifference; and, in short, to protect the community from an established and recognized system of plundering.

The City authorities, if they have ever been sincere in dealing with the licensed class, have miserably failed to protect the community. The hackmen of New-York—to go no further—are simply an organized band of public plunderers. There is no such system of extortion as they practice (in spite of the vigilance of the Police) known in any other city in the world. And that, among other facts, accounts for the complaisance with which the better class of our citizens see the concentration of executive authority in the hands of the Police Commission—where it does not of right belong.

It is possible enough that in this, as in many other matters, the Legislature may have passed a law without due consideration, and that that law may have flaws in it which will render it for the time inoperative. If so, the more responsibility will rest on the Common Council and Mr. Mayor HOFFMAN for putting their petty scheme of nullification into play. They should remember that the healthy government of a great city like this is of more account than the maintenance of their dignity—whatever that may be.

The Republican Party and the Vote of the Southern States.

The Committee appointed by the Republicans of Congress to supersede the regular National Republican Committee in the general supervision and conduct of party affairs, is entering upon its work with spirit and zeal. It does not confine itself to the distribution of documents, the usual work of the Congressional Committee, but takes the whole political canvass into its hands. It is organizing extensive subordinate agencies throughout the country, providing for public meetings and sending missionaries to propagate the faith into the regions where they are needed most.

We are glad to see that the Southern States are selected as the special field of their labors. This indicates, in the first place, a belief on their part that those States will be promptly readmitted to the Union, and will take part in the next Presidential election. Fears have been felt that Congress might repudiate the implied pledges of the Reconstruction Bill, and refuse to admit the Southern States, in spite of their acceptance of its terms. Language used by prominent members gave color of reason to those fears. The action of the Congressional Committee tends to dispel them. Unless they expected the Southern States to participate in the Presidential election, and to resume their seats in Congress, they would not thus concentrate their party efforts on their conversion.

This result alone will be of immense importance. Since the war closed—indeed, from the moment it broke out—we have regarded the restoration of the Union as the paramount, the supreme necessity of the country. Our strength, abroad and at home, our self-respect, the preservation of our liberties, the maintenance of our Constitution, the perpetuation of those great maxims and doctrines of civil liberty which give worth and value to our national existence, depend upon the restored integrity of our National Union. When that shall have been accomplished we shall resume the regular, natural course of our national development and growth.

The extension of Republican principles and measures of government to the South is a legitimate object of party effort, and essential to the public welfare. If Republican principles had taken root in the South when they did in the North, we should have had no rebellion. Sectional parties must always be the curse of the nation. The best of all guarantees against a renewal of sectional strife is the annihilation of sectionalism in party action. The public safety demands that, while there is a powerful Republican Party in the North, there should be one in the South also. Whether it shall be dominant there or not, is a secondary consideration; but the ideas, feelings, prejudices, organizations of any party which may control one section of the country, must have root, friends and strength in the other also. The party which has possession of the Government must have allies and adherents in every part of the Union, else *disunion* becomes natural and inevitable.

The Congressional Committee is opening a political campaign for the purpose of making the Southern States Republican,—or at least of organizing and building up the Republican Party in the Southern States. Whether they succeed or not, and whether their success is desirable or not depend on the scope of their purpose and the means they adopt to carry it out. It looks a little as if their determination was to convert the contest into a struggle of races,—to array the blacks and whites against each other,—to convince the blacks that the whites are their foes and that they must not act with them politically. The character and antecedents of the missionaries they have selected,—the tone of the speeches they have thus far made and the general temper in which the subject is discussed by their leading organs, suggest suspicions of this kind. We can tell better when the canvass is more advanced. If the Committee prompt or countenance, through their agents, the preaching of *confiscation* as a Republican principle in the Southern States, their final purpose will be no longer open to doubt. It will then be clear enough that not only hostility, but a *war*, of races, falls within the scope of their endeavors.

We confess our expectations of Republican success in this canvass are not high. The time has gone by when the Republican party can hope for aid and support in the South. A wise and generous policy, characterized by confidence rather than hatred, and relying on interest rather than force, adopted two years ago, would have made *one-half* the Southern States as thoroughly and reliably Republican as New-York or Indiana. The adoption of such a policy is no longer possible,—nor if it were, would it have the same effect. The Republicans now rely for this result on separating the blacks from the whites and carrying the elections by the negro vote. We do not see any great chance of their succeeding. Missionaries from outside,—tracts, speeches, exhortations and kindred influences, however zealous and strong, will always be weak and impotent as against the daily contact, the mutual dependence and the constant pressure of business and of social activity. This always has been the case, and it always will be. It is so in the North, in spite of the intelligence and independence which characterize our people. The laborers in the mines of Pennsylvania vote in the main with their employers. The mass of the workers in Lowell and in Lawrence, and everywhere else, vote with those who give them work—not from compulsion or from fear, but from conviction, or at least from preference. They naturally act with those on whose capital they live. Their first and strongest feeling is that their interests are the same—that they must stand or fall, prosper or pine together. And no amount of political propagandism *ab extra* succeeds in putting them apart.

There is every reason to suppose that the same thing will prove true in the Southern States. The blacks and whites in the main will go together. There may be temporary and local separations, but as a general thing, and in the long run, the whites will plan the campaign, mark out the programme, nominate the candidates, and the blacks will help elect them. And probably one of the most important of the results achieved by Congress, in the enfranchisement of the negroes, will be the increase of political power which it thus conferred on the Southern States.

Revolution in France—Perils of Napoleon.

Our well-informed Paris correspondent, "Malakoff," writes to us in his latest letter that the "Opposition members of the Chamber, feeling no indulgence for the faults of the Government, are humiliated at the position in which France has been placed, and, while willing to fight their way out, *are at the same time organizing for a revolution.*" The people of Paris, he alleges, are so excited about the state of affairs that all serious business transactions are arrested, and this, too, before France was aware of the recent haughty and defiant attitude of Prussia, which we have heard of by the Atlantic Cable.

This is the first statement we have had of anything like organization for *revolution* in any contingency. It is very often said, and it is very often true, that an adroit ruler may prevent or stave off domestic trouble or insurrection by foreign war. The angry passions or belligerent disposition of a nation may thus find an outlet through which they will quickly be exhausted, and in the meantime the grounds of internal discontent will have passed away, or will have come to be ignored by the people. The reign of NAPOLEON the Third is not entirely without experience in this direction, and at first sight it might seem that the best way for him to suppress the Opposition, which has lately been very noisy, was to give France the opportunity of inscribing on her banners new Magentas and Solferinos.

It must be remembered, however, that NAPOLEON'S power and dynasty would be in the greatest peril in case he were to meet with such *disasters* as are at least very possible in a war with WILLIAM the First. When M. THIERS a few weeks ago exclaimed that there was "not one single blunder left for NAPOLEON'S Government to commit," he did not foresee that the Emperor would so soon be in his present predicament. If, after entering upon the war now threatened, he were to blunder into a defeat, it would have other effects beside giving THIERS the opportunity of correcting his rhetoric. The French people would look upon it, not as *their* defeat, but as *his*, just as they look upon Mexico as a defeat of NAPOLEON and his policy, not of the French army. It is not at all hard to conceive of occurrences in a Franco-Prussian war, and even in its early stages, that would completely destroy that *prestige* of NAPOLEON which has served him so many good turns in the past fifteen years, but which has been so badly broken during the last twelvemonth.

Then would come the opportunity for the organizers of revolution, who have so long been held in check in France, but who have never ceased to watch events, and who, judging by their late bold utterances, have no scruple in using NAPOLEON'S blunders, misfortunes and disasters to secure his overthrow, and the destruction of his despotic power. "Malakoff" shows incidentally how adroitly they are working the matter, and what means they are taking to operate upon the popular mind, in view of the warlike threats made against France. They argue that the *Republic* now, as in 1793, could fight all Europe combined, and they insinuate that "NAPOLEON, on account of the prejudice against him in Germany and the rest of Europe, is a source of weakness—a greater source of weakness than the Republic—because, while the one is obnoxious to both Governments and people, the other is only obnoxious to Governments." Thus, in case of war, threatened or actual, the revolutionary movement against NAPOLEON is made to appear *patriotic* instead of unpatriotic, and it is on the ground of extending French glory, not breaking French power, that they would seize the first opportunity of overthrowing the Emperor, and putting a stop to his blunders.

Registration Under the Reconstruction Act.

Dispatches from Washington have for several days reiterated the announcement that the Attorney-General has in preparation a circular of instruction relating to the interpretation to be placed upon the Military Reconstruction Act by its administrators. The action of two of the commanding officers in regard to the removal of civil functionaries, and the appointment of successors, and on other points of extra-judicial practice, renders some authoritative exposition desirable. It is of more special urgency in connection with the rendering of those provisions of the law which cover the registration of voters; determining the standard of qualification and measuring the extent of the disfranchisement which is to be enforced. The time is at hand when registration must proceed in all the Southern States; and the controversies which have arisen in Louisiana, where registration is in progress, establish the necessity for some early and final exposition, as the only mode of obviating the ignorant or partisan caprice of individual registrars.

The disfranchising section of the law, as originally passed, did not admit of a very sweeping construction. It limited the exclusion to the classes designated by the Constitutional Amendment, namely: Those who "having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." The disability was subsequently extended to those who, having participated in the rebellion, had previously been members of any State Legislature, or held executive or judicial offices in any State. Even with this enlargement, the number disfranchised, while embracing all responsible and prominent rebels, could not fairly include more than a fraction of the male population of the South.

In New-Orleans, however, the law is being so interpreted by many of the registrars as to disfranchise large numbers who, under any reasonable interpretation of the law, would seem entitled to vote. Gen. SHERIDAN, in the absence of the Attorney-General's decision on mooted points, directed the registrars to give "the most rigid interpretation to the law," relying upon future opportunities of correcting the list if injustice be meanwhile perpetrated. And the registrars are obeying the order literally—so literally that their ruling would disfranchise one-fourth of the voters, and is besides arbitrary, irregular and full of anomalies. Thus, a Union man who had held office, under the military rule, has been excluded because he was elected constable in 1864. In another case, one who had worn the gray is excluded because he belonged to the Police force in 1858. Another applicant, who sympathized with the rebellion in its incipient stages, but afterward served as an officer on a Union gunboat, has been refused (according to the *Picayune*) "because he had before the war been a licensed pilot, and as such had taken some sort of oath in which possibly the Constitution of the United States was embraced." The catalogue of absurdities and wrongs of this kind might be extended, but these examples suffice to illustrate the necessity for so prompt and explicit a statement on the part of the Attorney-General as shall rectify the blunders committed at New-Orleans, and prevent their repetition in other States. The general principle on which the registrars have proceeded in that city appears to take in its disfranchising sweep the meanest municipal and local offices as well as the executive and judicial offices of a State, below which the law furnishes no specification.

Pending the promulgation of a formal exposition of these points of the law, Gen. SHERIDAN'S order is undoubtedly expedient and right. "The most rigid interpretation of the law" is preferable to laxity, provided it be not abused, as at New-Orleans, with the obvious intent of disfranchising the largest possible number. So far as the law, on any commonsense rule of construction, can be made applicable to certain designated classes, it should be applied without fear or favor. But no room should be left for such fanciful and capricious versions as have been acted upon at New-Orleans. The general principle to be kept in view should be to indulge in no needless disfranchisement, and to place a liberal construction upon any doubtful point, rather than to invent grounds of exclusion, and to pervert the law to mere partisan ends.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* stated a day or two since, that Secretary SEWARD had kept a private diary during the last six years. We are sorry to say this is a mistake. Such a record would be invaluable as furnishing materials for a history of the most important era in American history; but, unfortunately, the world will not have the benefit of it. We have heard it said that Mr. SEWARD, when he first became part of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, began such a diary, with the purpose to make it a record of all the private deliberations, decisions, opinions, incidents, &c., of the times; but that, after a few days' trial, he gave it up from a conviction that it would of necessity be of so personal a character, and would consist so largely of the record of his own participation in public affairs, as to be unduly and offensively egotistical. The country has cause to regret this decision. Personal diaries of this sort must, of necessity, be egotistical, and they must embody the opinions, prejudices and resentments of the writer to a greater or less extent; but they are often the only records ever made of transactions which have a general and permanent historical importance. Very little use seems as yet to have been made of the famous diary which JOHN QUINCY ADAMS kept from his first entrance into public life as his father's secretary at St. Petersburgh, to its close. Much of his time in the House is said to have been spent in writing in its pages, and it finally filled over a hundred volumes. It will increase in value as the events which it records recede from personal recollection.

Mr. BEECHER is reported by somebody to have said that, "If the Convention could get on without him, he could get on without the Convention." The *World* thinks this savors of undue vanity. Possibly it may,—but it is true, nevertheless: and no man of whom it is *not* true, is fit for a place in the Convention or in any other position of public trust. The curse of our Government is that places of responsibility and power are filled by men who WANT the office, not by men whom the office wants. Aside from the desire to serve the public, there is in this country an honest motive for holding office. Neither its pay nor its honors are sufficient to allure any man of ordinary ability and self-respect:—and whenever any man of ordinary talent and without special capacity for public duty is eager in pursuit of office, the inference is fair that he wants it for selfish and corrupt purposes of his own. There was not the slightest conceivable reason why Mr. BEECHER should want a seat in the Convention: but there are a great many reasons why the Convention should want such men as he among its members.

The active competition about to open for the control of the negro vote in the Southern States, recalls the definition of politics given not many years since by a retired Judge of one of our State Courts. "Politics," he said, "is a contest between the *knaves* to see which shall have the *fools*." Both the contestants, in the present case, seem confident of success.

It is understood that the issue of Mr. C. A. DANA'S new evening paper is postponed until September. It is probably found to be a more difficult matter to start a new daily upon an adequate basis, than was supposed. We imagine it will also be found more difficult to sustain it. The day has gone by when journals succeeded as the mere organs of any political party, or as the advocates and champions of any distinct set of doctrines. They require a broader basis—a larger and more general audience, than any party or any system can give them. Mere party organs have come to be regarded as mere political *tracts*—missionary undertakings, addressing mainly those who already agree with them, and not likely to reach many others. The zeal of the parties by whom such enterprises are usually set on foot, is very hot and fierce at the outset—but it cools with time and depletion. CARL SCHURZ, we see, has failed to make of the Detroit *Post* what its enthusiastic projectors intended it to be, and has taken the editorial charge of a German paper in St. Louis.

A recent sale of real estate belonging to the City revealed the fact that nearly all the property thus sold had been leased mainly to City officials, at a rate of about *one* per cent. on its value. Would it not be well to inquire whether the same thing is not true of a great deal of the remainder of the City property? Another fact was also noticeable at the same sale: nearly all the property sold was bought by aldermen, councilmen, or persons connected in one way or another with the City Government. These offices were not, in the olden time, the avenues to wealth they have since become.

The rate of State taxation this year will reach *one* per cent. on property. Of course this is to be paid out of the income which the property yields, which may be fairly estimated at *seven* per cent. One-seventh of the income of the year is thus required to pay the taxes levied by the State. In other words, the State levies a tax of *fourteen* per cent. on incomes, in addition to the *five* per cent. levied by the General Government. An income tax of *nineteen* per cent., in addition to a heavy assessment upon every article manufactured, imported, used or consumed in any shape, and also to what may be levied for municipal purposes, is a pretty fair sort of a burden for a Republic, not yet a century old, to stagger under. But we shall get used to it in course of time.

Mayor HOFFMAN seems to have had no difficulty in promptly approving the action of the Common Council repealing all ordinances relating to the granting of licences. As this action was taken avowedly in revenge for the act by which the power of granting licences was transferred to the Police Board, the Mayor's concurrence seems a little extraordinary. His regard for the interests of the City has been generally supposed to be paramount to his regard for the whims and caprices of the Common Council. But of late his indorsement of whatever that body sees fit to do has been pretty prompt and unhesitating. Has he found it necessary, for political or party purposes to make his surrender unconditional?

The short cotton crops consequent upon ill-regulated labor and the terrible devastations of the Mississippi floods have had a very depressing effect upon the value of the bottom lands, and the probability is that capitalists will take advantage of the present dullness to secure some of the valuable acres along the river for operation next year. The plan adopted by many of the planters of giving the freedmen a proportion of the crop as payment for their labor, besides furnishing them with support in the shape of house room, gardens, seeds and rations, is found to work very well. The laborer is stimulated and the planter is relieved of nearly 25 per cent. of the sick and responsibility of possible failure, the payment for work being directly proportioned to its effects and not payable until after the maturity of the crop. Enterprises of this kind are already on foot and their multiplication will of course be to the advantage of all concerned. With no capital of its own to give the new impulse, the South must rely upon the business sagacity of Northern and European moneyed men to take the tide at the turn.

The Massachusetts Legislature has before it a bill chartering a Pneumatic Dispatch Company, to operate between Boston and Roxbury, and the measure will undoubtedly be passed. A similar organization was, we believe, chartered by the New-Jersey Legislature to construct a tube between Newark and New-York, and a bill incorporating a Company to operate in this City failed to go through our own Legislature because the gentlemen interested did not feel willing to advance the modest little sum of twenty thousand dollars, the payment of which they were told would insure the success of the measure. It may not be many years, however, before our mail and express packages will be sent over the country like wads from a popgun.

Affairs on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 25.

The suit of McCALL against Gen. McDOWELL was concluded to-day in the United States Circuit Court. Judge DEADY awarded $650 to the plaintiff as compensation for damages. McCALL was arrested and imprisoned June 1, 1867, under a General Order of Gen. McDOWELL, for exultation over the assassination of President LINCOLN.

Capt. WORDEN, of the United States Navy, by invitation of the Supervisors, to-day held a public reception in the City Hall. A large number of citizens and representatives of foreign Powers were present.

Letters received from Honolulu state that the brig *Woodland*, from Newcastle Jan. 26, for San Francisco, put into that port in a leaky condition, and had discharged her cargo to repair.

Ships *Charles Leeling*, for Liverpool, with 14,000 sacks of wheat, and *Orpheus*, for Hampton Roads, with 29,000 sacks of wheat, sailed to-day.

Massing of Indians at Fort Benton—Fighting at Fort Mitchell.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 26.

The *Democrat's* (St. Joseph) special dispatch says that the arrivals from Helena, Montana, report large bodies of Crows, Blackfeet, and SIOUX Indians massing in the vicinity of Fort Benton, and it was expected that an attack upon the fort was intended. A regiment of troops was forming at Helena to operate against the Indians.

A dispatch from Julesburg of the 16th inst., to the Denver *News*, states that on the previous afternoon a detachment of troops from Fort Mitchell crossed the river, and made a dash on the Indians camped five miles above, recapturing some twenty head of mules.

The troops took the Indians by surprise, and succeeded in killing seven, when the Indians rallied, and drove the soldiers back across the river into the fort, not, however, without suffering from a galling fire kept up on the retreat by the troops. The Indians remain in force near Fort Mitchell, and show a strong desire to fight, but are evidently afraid to attack the fort.

Nomination for Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, April 26.

In the joint Convention of the Legislature this afternoon for an election for Attorney-General, CHAS. ALLEN, of Boston, was chosen on the 7th ballot. The result is regarded as a triumph of the license party in the Legislature. ROBERT C. PITMAN, of New-Bedford, a strong prohibitory man, was Mr. ALLEN'S competitor.

Decking Confederate Graves with Flowers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, April 26.

Business was generally suspended to-day. After subsequent correspondence, Capt. ESTES, commanding the post, allowed the ceremonies of strewing flowers over the graves of the Confederates at Elmwood to be carried out, and accepted an invitation for himself and brother officers to be present. A religious discourse was delivered by Rev. L. H. FOAD, and the graves were decorated. A vast number of people were in attendance, and the affair passed off quietly.

The Odd Fellows celebrated their forty-fifth anniversary to-day by a large procession and an address to-night.

Fire in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, April 26.

J. C. VETTER'S chair factory, the Jefferson boarding-house, and several tenement houses on South-street, were destroyed by fire this morning, and the freight depot of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company was partially destroyed. Loss $20,000, with very little insurance.

The Odd Fellows have observed this as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Chicago, delivered an eloquent address on the principles of Odd Fellowship.

Sentence of Williams, the Spiritualist, for Starving his Child.

NORWICH, Conn., Friday, April 26.

CHARLES C. WILLIAMS, the Spiritualist, who was convicted of assault with intent to kill his daughter, was to-day sentenced by Judge PARK to five years in the State Prison. He is in very poor health, and his counsel may carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Fire at Paris, Canada.

PARIS, C. W., Friday, April 26.

A fire this morning destroyed the clothing establishment of S. & J. H. GRAHAM, a bakery, a fancy store and a reading room. The loss of Messrs. GRAHAM is estimated at $250,000.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 26.

THE RECONSTRUCTION INJUNCTION CASES.

The Supreme Court was crowded to-day with a distinguished audience to hear the arguments in the injunction cases. Attorney-General STANBERY opened for the Government at 11:30, and spoke about an hour and a half. He confined himself almost entirely to the question of jurisdiction, and made a very able argument, to which the entire Bench listened with the closest attention. Mr. O'CONOR, in behalf of the petitioners for the State of Georgia, commenced at 1 o'clock and spoke until 3, when his argument was brought to a close by the expiration of his time How much longer he would have spoken no one can guess, for he was in the midst of a dreary citation of precedents when he was obliged to close. Among the audience were Secretary MCCULLOCH, Commissioner ROLLINS, Senators MORGAN, STEWART, REVERDY JOHNSON, FOWLER and PATTERSON, Gen. DENT, Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, Chief-Justice CASEY, of the Court of Claims, and Chief-Justice CARTER, of the District Supreme Court. The Court will probably render its decision on Monday next Although the petition of the State of Georgia alone was heard to-day, the decision will undoubtedly dispose of both cases.

VACANT POST-OFFICES.

The following is a correct list of the Post-offices left unfilled at the last session of the Senate: New-York—Newburgh; Pennsylvania—Milton and Newcastle; Ohio—Finlay and Van Wert; Indiana—Bloomington and Jeffersonville; Michigan—Tecumseh and Owasso; Illinois—Litchf

missioner has issued the requisite instructions to the new Surveyo.-General, Mr. HITCHCOCK, to enable him to immediately commence operations.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The conscience fund of the Treasury Department received an addition to-day from Philadelphia of $153 60.

The Odd Fellows' Celebration in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, April 26.

The Order of Odd Fellows, in this city, celebrated their thanksgiving this evening in Faneuil Hall, and that spacious building was crowded with the brethren of the Order and their wives and daughters. The exercises consisted of addresses, a poem, vocal and instrumental music, a ball and a supper. H. W. Grand Master E. D. BANCROFT presided, and made a short address of congratulation. P. D. G. M. WILLIAM PARKMAN, of this city, made an appropriate speech, as did also P. G. M. WM. H. BARNES, of Georgia. Brother BENJAMIN P. SHILLABER (the well-known Mrs. Partington,) delivered a poem, and an original hymn, written for the occasion by him was sung. At the close of the above exercises, dancing commenced. The festival was a great success, and was the most numerously-attended the Order has had in this city.

Odd Fellows' Celebration in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 26.

The Odd Fellows of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport celebrated their anniversary by a grand procession of members of all the lodges. The turn out was the largest and grandest ever witnessed. The day was beautiful and the streets along the line of procession were thronged with people.

One wing of the Female Seminary at Glendale, Ohio, was destroyed by fire this forenoon.

Odd Fellows' Celebration at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, By., Friday, April 26.

The forty-eighth anniversary of Odd Fellowship was appropriately celebrated here to-day.

A large number of ladies assembled to-day at Cave Hill Cemetery and participated in a testimonial of respect for the Confederate dead.

Gen. Hancock's Indian Expedition—More Outrages by the Cheyennes.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 26.

The correspondent of the *Democrat* with Gen. HANCOCK's Indian Expedition, sends the following intelligence regarding the movements of the Indians:

DESERTED CHEYENNE CAMP,
THIRTY MILES FROM FORT LARNED,
April 18, 1867.

Dispatches were received last night at headquarters from Gen. CUSTER that the Indians had burned three stations on the Smoky Hill route, killed three men, scalped them, and burnt their bodies.

Orders have been sent to each post on the Santa Fe and Smoky Hill routes, warning all the settlers to be on the alert, and informing them that the Indian war had broken out at last, and that the savages intended to be true to the threats they issued during the Winter.

This raid is attributed to the Sioux who encamped with the Cheyennes in this village.

Gen. CUSTER has divided his command, taking five companies with himself to pursue the main body of the Cheyennes and Sioux, and sent three companies of cavalry after the band that committed this raid, who are supposed to be a part of those Sioux that committed the massacre at Fort Phil Kearny.

We strike out for Fort Dodge to-morrow.

Montreal Criminal Matters.

MONTREAL, Friday, April 26.

The trial of JOHN HENRY WILSON, for the murder of LOUIS LAFERT, at Caughnawaga on the 31st of August last, which has been in progress here the past ten days, ended to-day in a verdict of not guilty.

At a meeting of the Executive Council to-day clemency was refused in the case of P. ROSENCHEUR, recently sentenced to be hanged as an accomplice of SOPHIE BOISCLAIRE for the murder of her husband. He will be executed at Sorel on next Friday.

The Southern Relief Fund at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, April 26.

The subscriptions to the Southern Relief Fund in this city up to this evening amount to over $5,000.

The Odd Fellows' celebration here to-day was generally recognized by the members of the Order. Several of our prominent churches were crowded and appropriate services performed for the occasion. The celebration was of the highest credit to the Order.

Michigan Wool Growers' Exhibition.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, April 26.

Very active preparations are being made to render the great State Exhibition of sheep and wool at Jackson a success. The railroads have agreed to transport stock and all articles for the exhibition, with the necessary attendents, free. The exhibition will be held on the 7th, 8th and 9th of May. The list of premiums offered is very liberal.

Incendiarism in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, April 26.

The ninth incendiary fire in this city during the present month occurred to-night, burning PATRICK SCERRET's house on Dwight-street. Loss $4,000. Insured $3,000.

The city authorities have offered $500 reward for the arrest of incendiaries within the year.

Murder of a Soldier at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Friday, April 26.

Private WM. REDAN, of the Prince Consorts Own Rifle Band, last night shot Corporal CHAS. MARR through the head, killing him instantly. The cause of the murder is unknown. It is said that REDAN has previously exhibited symptoms of insanity.

The Flood in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, April 26.

Another crevasse in the Parish of Ascension has occurred. It is a newly built levee.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.—The First of the Season Purses Competed for.

There was a fine attendance of the leading patrons of the trotting turf on the Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday afternoon, to witness the trot for the first of the season purses, offered by the new proprietor of the track, Mr. JOHN SIMMONS, for the Spring and Summer months. The day was fine and favorable, although the air was somewhat chilly; and the admirable condition of the track evinced the care and attention that its new manager had bestowed upon it in getting it into fine going order. The purse was one of $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and had fourteen horses entered, but only five of them were in sufficiently good condition to start for the race. These were Dr. OGLE's b. m. *Belle of Rockland*; J. MINCHIN's ch. s. *Income*, by *Young Woful*; HANARD's g. g. unnamed; W. BORST's blk. g. *Rapid*, and Mr. MORGAN's b. m. *Lady Kendall*. The betting was very spirited, the pool-seller, the veteran JAKE SOMERINDYKE, doing a lively business. The prices brought will show the relative estimation in which the horses entered were held by the cognoscenti. HANARD's unnamed gray gelding brought $115; *Income*, $40; *Lady Kendall*, $40; *Rapid*, $20, and *Belle of Rockland*, $10. DAN MACE drove the gray gelding, and this fact had its influence in gaining for him the position of favorite he enjoyed in the betting; Dr. OGLE drove *Belle of Rockland*; DURYEA piloted *Lady Kendall*; BEN MACE the chestnut stallion *Income*, and W. BORST *Rapid*.

FIRST HEAT.—*Rapid* had the pole, *Lady Kendall* second position, *Belle of Rockland* third, the favorite next, and *Income* on the outside. After scoring two or three times a start was effected, *Lady Kendall* being first to show ahead. Going around the turn the favorite broke up, and fell so far behind that, on passing the quarter pole, he only occupied fourth position, *Lady Kendall* leading a length, with *Rapid* second and *Belle of Rockland* third, *Income* being the whipper-in of the lot. Going along the back stretch, the favorite took second place, but fell back again before they reached the half-mile pole, which *Lady Kendall* passed first, half a length before *Belle of Rockland*, who was as far before *Rapid*. On the Flushing stretch, DAN MACE sent the favorite along, passing the others in succession, and leading a clear length as they went past the three-quarter pole, with *Lady Kendall* and *Belle of Rockland* head and head together, the former on a run. DAN MACE kept his horse in front all the way up the homestretch, and won the heat by two lengths, *Belle of Rockland* second, but on a run; *Lady Kendall* third, *Rapid* fourth, and *Income* last. Time, 2:34½.

SECOND HEAT.—In the pools, the winner of the last heat sold for $55, *Lady Kendall* $13, and the field $13. *Income* was withdrawn, having only been entered to swell the field, for he had not been trained over a few days. A great deal of time was wasted in scoring; but at last they got the word, all being pretty well together except *Lady Kendall*, who was a long way in the rear. At the turn DAN MACE was a length ahead, and the same at the quarter-pole, with *Belle of Rockland* second, four clear lengths before *Rapid*. They continued in those relative positions along the backstretch and past the half-mile pole, where the favorite had a couple of lengths' lead of his immediate follower, *Belle of Rockland*, who was half a length before *Rapid*; *Lady Kendall* so far behind that no attention was paid to her position. There was no change beyond *Rapid* getting on even terms with *Belle of Rockland* at the three-quarter pole, where he left his feet. Coming up the homestretch the favorite swerved to the inside, but he was too far ahead to interfere with his followers, and he won the heat by three lengths, in 2:37½; *Rapid* second across the score, and *Belle of Rockland* third.

THIRD HEAT.—Any odds on the gray gelding winning the race. *Rapid* took the lead, but MACE quickly passed him, as also did *Belle of Rockland*, and the favorite took a commanding lead throughout the race, coming home an easy winner by ten lengths in 2:37, *Rapid* being six lengths before *Belle of Rockland*, who had broken badly on the home stretch, and *Lady Kendall* nowhere.

SUMMARY:

FASHION COURSE, L. I., April 26.—Purse $100, mile heats, three in five, in harness for horses that never trotted for money.

Dan Mace entered g. g.	1	1	1
W. Borst entered bl. g. Rapid	4	2	2
Dr. Ogle entered b. m. Belle of Rockland	2	3	3
Mr. Morgan entered b. m. Lady Kendall	3	4	4
J. Minchin entered ch. s. Income	5	dr.	
M. Rogers entered bl. m. Black Bess	dr.		
W. H. Saunders entered b. g. Big Steve	dr.		
B. Mace entered b. m. Eva	dr.		
T. Carpenter entered b. g. South of West	dr.		
A. Patterson entered b. m. Dolly	dr.		
B. Mace entered b. g. Belfast	dr.		
Owner entered br. m. Libby	dr.		
O. W. Dimmick entered br. m. Lady Jane	dr.		
J. Crooks entered bl. g. Phil Sheridan	dr.		

Time—2:41¼—2:37½—2:37.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Those of our readers who use the morning line of steamboats for Peekskill will be glad to learn that the courteous Captain, GEO. W. WILSON, who for the past ten years has efficiently commanded the steamers on this route, is about to bring out the beautiful steamer *Antelope*. This fine vessel has been newly fitted up, regardless of expense, for the comfort and safety of passengers, express care in her refitment having been employed in the cabins for ladies, which now present advantages not met with heretofore. The general completeness of the steamer makes her a model of her class in every sense. She is to take the place of the *Norwalk* (now employed on this line) in a few days, prior to which, however, she will have a trial trip, for which occasion a number of guests of this City and Peekskill have been invited. This boat will, as heretofore, form the only morning line. The *Antelope* will sail every morning at 8 o'clock from the pier foot of Harrison-street, North River, touching at all points between New-York and Peekskill.

METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Last evening the Methodist Sunday-school teachers of this City met as a Normal Class, at the Washington-square Church, in Fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The attendance was large, and the interest well-sustained throughout. Several eminent clergymen were present. The following programme was carried out: Organ voluntary, Prof. G. P. BENJAMIN. Opening service, Rev. T. F. HILDRETH. Report: The Pastor's duties to the Sunday-school; Rev. J. LONGKING. Address: Sunday-school Officers and Committees; Rev. J. H. VINCENT. Singing: "Zion's Holy Hill;" Choir. Address: Order of Exercises in Sunday-schools; JOHN STEPHENSON, Esq. General remarks: "What are the Principal Difficulties in the way of making the Order of Exercises in Sunday-schools Harmonious, Agreeable and Profitable." Singing: "Beautiful Land on High;" Choir. Address: "The Improvement of Memory;" Rev. R. S. FOSTER. Anthem: "Make the Song of Jubilee;" Choir.

FUNERAL OF EX-ALDERMAN RYERS.—The funeral of Ex-Alderman LEWIS R. RYERS took place from his late residence, No. 233 West Nineteenth-street, yesterday. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN. The members of Hiram Lodge No. 449, F. and A. M., were in attendance. The pall-bearers were Alderman D. OTTIWELL, Supervisor FOX, Alderman EGE, Ex-Alderman FLYNN, Mr. JAMES M'BRIEN, Ex-Alderman VOORHIES, Hon. D. C. FREEMAN and Councilman LAMB. The remains were borne in a handsome rosewood casket, satin-lined and silver-banded, the plate on which bore the following inscription: "LEWIS R. RYERS, died April 23, 1867, aged 37 years, 9 months and 20 days.

A NEW RULE OF THE POLICE MAGISTRATES.—The Police Justices in this City held a meeting last evening, at which they adopted the following rule:

Whenever any police officer, Sheriff, Marshal, or other peace officer, arresting a person for any offence, or an attempt to commit one, shall bring such person before a Police Court, out of whose judicial district the place of making the said arrest is situated, then such Court, for the purposes of better regulating the manner of conducting business of the said Police Courts, and securing uniformity of practice therein, shall immediately order said peace officer to take said arrested person to the Police Court in the district in which was the place of said arrest for hearing and adjudication thereat.

Adopted by the Board of Police, April 26, 1867.
R. H. JOHNSTON, Chief Clerk.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Fenton, Albany, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Maj.-Gen. Wool, United States Army, and Lieut. Mullertz, Danish Army, are at the Astor House; Gen. R. F. Stockton, New-Jersey; Judge Noah Davis, Albion; Gen. Lew Wallace, Indiana; Hon. B. S. Loney, Baltimore; Hon. H. M. Drane, Wilmington, and Hon. J. B. Ross, Macon, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Maj. Russell and Capt. Musgrave, of the British Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

FIRE IN SPRING-STREET.—A fire broke out at about 9 o'clock last evening, in the varnish-room upon the upper floor of the new four-story building Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-street, owned and occupied by Messrs. WARREN, WARD & Co., cabinet furniture manufacturers. Fortunately the firemen were soon at hand, and extinguished the flames before they had spread to the lower floor. The total loss will scarcely reach $200, on which there is an insurance of $40,000, in the Niagara, Continental and other City Companies.

FIRE IN TIFFANY'S STORE.—At 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 550 Broadway, occupied by TIFFANY & Co., jewelers. A private watchman discovered the fire, and gave the alarm to the clerks sleeping on the premises, who endeavored to extinguish the flames, while the insurance patrol were summoned. The patrol soon arrived, bringing one of LEVY's Patent Fire Extinguishers, with which the fire was soon extinguished. Damage $200, fully insured in the Firemen's. The Police of the Fourteenth and Eighth Wards were at work on the ground.

DEPARTURE OF THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS FOR WASHINGTON.—The Japanese Commissioners left their hotel yesterday morning for Washington, to attend to the business to transact which they visit the United States at this time. They took with them, among their baggage, a large case containing valuable presents from the Japanese Government to that of the United States. This is according to Japanese custom. They never visit any country on public business empty handed. As soon as their diplomatic business shall have been concluded, they will return to this City.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.—Officer BURNS, of the Third Precinct, yesterday found a canvas bag containing detached portions of a female human body, floating in the river at the foot of Murray-street. The remains were conveyed to the Station-house, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

TRINITY CHOIR.—The oratorio of the "Messiah" will be repeated by the same principal vocalists, orchestra and chorus as appeared on Thursday evening, in St. John's Chapel next Thursday evening, May 2.

FALL ON THE PAVEMENT.—MARY SMITH, aged 35 years and residing at No. 25 Hester-street, fell on the pavement as she passed through Baxter-street, near Chatham, and severely injured her spine. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PERSONAL.—WILLIAM M. MAYO, Esq., United States Consul to Obranto, Italy, will sail for Europe in the *Scotia* on Wednesday next.

All who have seen believe that the beautiful new Spring style of Gent's Hats, just introduced by UNDERHILL, of No. 639 Broadway and No. 136 Fulton-street, are far superior in style and finish to any yet out. Gents will get the most approved and latest style at our emporium.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs.—As a soothing pectoral, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are advantageously employed to alleviate coughs, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchial affections. Those exposed to sudden changes of weather should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

While waiting for a Cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Sight, Hearing, Taste and Smell improved by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Scholars and Learners of Languages will do well to attend at Mr. FAVARGER'S illustration MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. See advertisement under lectures.

Lace Curtains and Nottingham, from auction, at less than gold cost, at wholesale or retail. C. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Every Mother who Regards the Life and health of her child should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well-tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Great United States Tea Warehouse, No. 30 Vesey-st., are retailing NEW CROP TEAS, just received, at wholesale prices, and guarantee a saving to families of 25c. to 31 per pound. Delicious and pure COFFEES very cheap.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Being the introducers of the celebrated PLATED WARE of the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, above advertised, we now offer an entirely new and extensive stock, from which very desirable selections can be made.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 12 John-st.

Gorham Plated Ware,
A full assortment at as low prices as any other house.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Well to Day, Sick To-morrow.—Such is the experience of thousands. Few enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, or too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? No. He says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat, or such violent cold, or such sudden vicissitudes. Why then does he not resort to the great Tonic and Preventive, which, if it will not make him an iron man, will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease? HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach, brace the nerves, tone the liver, and regulate and invigorate the whole animal mechinery, that the system, instead of being at the mercy of the weather, and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature, will become case-hardened, as it were, and almost impervious to climate influences. It is to this preventive principle that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia. New-York Office No. 36 Dey-st.

Beautiful Hair.—Chevalier's Life for THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Window Shades,
IN ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
At WALRAVEN'S, No. 636 Broadway.

Walraven's Lace Curtains,
No. 636 Broadway, New-York.
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
Many patterns entirely new.

Linens at Walraven's,
No. 636 Broadway,
TABLE DAMASK AND TOWELING,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS and PILLOW CASINGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
at prices extremely low.

Hull's Bay Rum Soap.
Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

Brocatelle, Terry, Reps, &c.,
For CURTAINS AND FURNITURE,
NEW QUALITIES.
UPHOLSTERERS SUPPLIED at
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Curtains, a Specialty at
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Lace Curtains.
New Spring Styles now ready.
C. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Moth and Freckles.
The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face called Moth Patches and Freckles, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $2 per bottle.

The Silver Chain Skirt.
This light and graceful article is exceedingly popular. The hoops are connected by silver links, which render it far more durable and cleanly than tapes. Sold everywhere.

Astonishing.—THOMAS COHEN, of No. 92 North 8th-st., Williamsburgh, who had the Rheumatism for thirteen years, and has walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect health by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. He is willing to confirm this statement on oath, if required.

Gentlemen having Country-seats and Gardens will find the Poudrette of the Lodi Manufacturing Company the best manure and the handiest for lawns, grasslands, vegetables and early corn. Send for pamphlet, &c. Office No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Removal.—Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevators will remove May 1 to No. 907 Broadway; second entrance on 20th-st., if preferred.

Ladies are invited to look at the Idaho Hat, at GENIN's, No. 513 Broadway. It is a patented article, equal to any Summer fabric in existence in lightness, delicacy and beauty; superior in its tints to any article of its kind yet invented, and also absolutely weatherproof.

At No. 389 Broadway may be had all Works on Phrenology, Physiognomy, Hydropathy and Phonography. Charts of Character given daily by FOWLER & WELLS.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all the various styles and prices at MILLER & CO.'S, Canal-st.; after July 1, Union-square.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

A.—Spring Styles of Gent's Dress Hats at popular prices.
BURKE, No. 128 Fulton-st.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines—NEW MODEL.—A novel improvement. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SEWING-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

BIRTHS.

BROKAW.—On Friday, April 26, the lady of I. V. BROKAW of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—ODELL.—On Wednesday, April 24, at the residence of John M. Bruce, Esq., in this City, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, of Stamford, HARRY ALLEN, of New-York City, to ANNIE M., only daughter of Jonathan Odell, of Yonkers.

BONSALL—ROSENDALE.—At the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., on Thursday, April 25, by the Rector, Rev. Henry A. Montgomery, D. D., Mr. FERDINAND BONSALL to LIZZIE, only daughter of the late Capt. Christian Rosendale, all of this City.

BARNES—BULKLEY.—On Thursday, April 25, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, THEODORE M. BARNES to JOSEPHINE, daughter of Joseph B. Bulkley, both of this City.

BIRDSALL—LLOYD.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 25, by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, DANIEL BIRDSALL, son of the late William B. Birdsall, of Peekskill, N. Y., to ANNA LLOYD, daughter of the late Gen. John Lloyd, of this City.

GRAY—MYERS.—On Thursday, April 25, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., WM. A. GRAY to MATTIE E., daughter of Christopher Meyer, Esq., all of this City.

MERRITT—BENEDICT.—On Thursday, April 25, at the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Spear, EDWIN M. MERRITT to LOUISE J., daughter of S. B. Benedict, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

MIDDLETON—HILL.—On Thursday, April 25, by Rev. M. E. ELLISON, at the residence of the bride's parents, S. S. MIDDLETON, Jr., to ANNIE AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of James B. Hill, Esq.

MERRILL—MORGAN.—On Thursday, April 25, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. Dr. Browne, assisted by Rev. Dr. Greenleaf, J. W. MERRILL to MATILDA C., daughter of N. D. Morgan, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SERGEANT—LEAMAN.—On Thursday, April 25, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. A. B. Beach, WILLIAM B. SERGEANT, of Spuyten Duyvil, to EDITH MATILDA, daughter of A. Leaman, of this City.

SKIDDY—GAY.—In St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, April 25, by Right Rev. John Williams, Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by Rev. William Tatlock, Rector, WILLIAM W. SKIDDY to ELEANOR MOTT, daughter of William Gay.

DIED.

BISSELL.—On Thursday evening, April 25, at her residence, No. 446 5th-av., OPHIE LOUISE, wife of George H. Bissell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Monday next at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

BROWN.—On Friday, April 26, of consumption, ELISBETH LILLIE, daughter of James and Elisabeth Brown, in the 18th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 66 Charles-st., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1½ P. M.

COOLEY.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday, April 26, of pneumonia, RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, in the 45th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church, 35th-st. and 5th-av., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CARTER.—At Hastings, on Hudson, on Thursday, April 25, SARAH E., wife of Dr. G. S. Carter, aged 42 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. at 10 o'clock; returning, leaves at 3:10 and 5:59 P. M.

CLEVELAND.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, April 26, EUNICE LINFORD, consort of Judge Benj. N. Cleveland, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Passaic, this day, (Saturday,) the 27th inst., at 2½ P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 1:45 P. M.

DUNNELL.—On Thursday, April 25, MARY E., wife of Elbridge G. Dunnell, and eldest daughter of Wm. H. Lorton, deceased, in the 44th year of her age.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., this day, (Saturday,) the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Barclay-st. a. 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.

GUMBS.—At Jersey City, on Friday evening, April 26, WALTER, youngest son of Edward and Phebe Ann Gumbs, in the 13th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES.—On Thursday, April 25, of pneumonia, SILAS JONES, M. D., aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 69 East 27th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

☞ Ithaca, N. Y., and Worcester, Mass., papers please copy.

KNAPP.—At North Castle, Westchester County, on Friday, April 26, SAMUEL KNAPP, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Bedford.

MARTIN.—On Friday, April 26, SARAH H. MARTIN, widow of the late Stephen Martin.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, No. 68 Charlton-st., on Sunday at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Syracuse papers please copy.

PARKER.—On Friday, April 26, JOHN C. PARKER, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEVENSON.—On Friday, April 26, GEORGE E. STEVENSON, youngest son of the late Walter Stevenson, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 28th inst. The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend without further notice.

THWAITES.—At Westchester, on Thursday, April 25, JAMES THWAITES, aged 55 years and 9 days.

Funeral on Sunday at 2 P. M. at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 130.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 31, foot of Duane-street, aged about thirty years, stout built, black hair, good teeth, full face, and is apparently a Chinaman, dressed as follows: Black cloth vest, black pants, calf shoes, Kentucky jean shirt and blue flannel undershirt. Found on the person the following articles: One brass key and pocket-book, with some mutilated currency, one dollar greenback, and eighteen cents in pennies. The body had evidently been in the water for some time, and has been sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 131.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1867.

Part of the body of an unknown woman was found in the water at the dumping ground, Washington Market, wrapped in newspaper. Sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION of durable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING CLOTHING.

The largest assortment in this City, best styles and make, and prices less. Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled.

F. S. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.—NEW Styles.—Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a Set, for sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, Amethyst, Carbuncle, Garnet, Etruscan, Enameled, Onyx, Cameo, Coral, Malachite, Pearl, Jet, and all other styles, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW styles, of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M. on SATURDAY, April 27, and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer MISSISSIPPI, will close at this office on SATURDAY, April 27, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN or OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $10 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that DR. WILBOR has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 156 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO.; F. C. WELLS & CO., and by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, NO. 119 4TH-AV.—Personally superintended by the inventor. Celebrated for the cure of Rheumatism, Metallic and Chronic Diseases, and all maladies peculiar to ladies. N. B. Will remove May 1 to Nos. 4 and 6 11th-st., one door from 4th-av.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR Refrigerators, wholesale and retail by GEORGE F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Sole Manufacturers for New-York. Refrigerators repaired.

SCHOLARS AND LEARNERS OF LANGUAGES will do well to attend at Mr. FAVARGER'S illustration MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. See advertisement under lectures.

VANILLA BEANS.—VANILLA, VANILLA, vanilla vanilla, vanilla, vanilla, vanilla, vanilla, vanilla, vanilla beans. Finest quality, for sale by
TABLE & TWINE CO., No. 51 Cedar-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	108⅛	108⅜	June, 1-25.....	106⅝	106⅝
Coupon, 1881.....	108⅛	108⅜	July, 1-20.....	105⅝	105⅞
6-20 Regist'd '62.	104⅛	104⅜	June, C.L.N's, '64	119	119⅛
6-20 Coupon, '62.	109⅞	110⅛	July, C.L.N's, '64	118⅝	118⅞
6-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅛	108⅜	Aug., C.L.N's, '64	118	118⅛
6-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅝	109	Oct., C.L.N's, '64	117	117⅛
6-20 " new, '65.	107⅛	107⅜	Dec., C.L.N's, '64	116	116⅛
10-40 Registered.	95⅞	96⅜	May, C.L.N's, '65	113	113⅛
10-40 Coupon.....	95⅞	96⅜	Aug., C.L.N's, '65	112	112⅛
Gold.....	132	133⅛	Sept., C.L.N's, '65	111⅛	111⅜
August, 7-30.....	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., C.L.N's, '65	111⅛	111⅜

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS
¼ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION
on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.
The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates.
Until further notice, we will pay the express charges on August 7-30s sent us for conversion, and on new 5-20s ordered returned after conversion.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, fifty years to run. Interest payable May and November.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current rates, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT GOVERNMENT RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues.
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

BELLEFONTAINE LINE.
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton,
Watertown City, Wisconsin,
Fulton County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois,
Bonds and Stocks wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

WISCONSIN SECURITIES.
BERLIN, RACINE,
KENOSHA, MADISON,
WATERTOWN, WHITEWATER,
&c., &c.
Town Bonds (defaulted in interest.)
Farm Mortgage Bonds.
Purchased by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS STOCK
FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
17 AND 25 PER CENT. PAID IN
ALSO
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies' stock.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GREELEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 56 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREELEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS. M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7, RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

PROPOSALS FOR $808,000 AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS guaranteed by the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, until FRIDAY, April 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of Eight Hundred and Eight Thousand Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company, making the whole issue one million dollars.
The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent. payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.
These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements at Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, and the ownership of the water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.
Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bonds can be seen.
Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of May, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of June, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

NOTICE.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the Londholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on Tuesday, the 4th day of June. By order,
H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.
Dated St. Louis, April 23, 1867.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at their office, No. 41 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May prox., at 3 P. M.
C. W. WHITE, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., NEWARK, April 22, 1867.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due May 1, 1867, will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May ensuing; to commence at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on April 26, and remain closed until the 4th day of May.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, April 8, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF 5-20 THIRTY OR more coupons, due May 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the Interior Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE COON CREEK OIL LUMBER AND MINING CO., No. 23 South-st., New-York, April 24, 1867.
AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 30, 1867, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.
O. H. P. ARCHER, President.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds in all the first-class companies; also, other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER
& CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.
INTEREST allowed on balances.
ADVANCES made on approved securities.
Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.
All orders faithfully executed.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.
We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.
DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (as per agreement.)
Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

ADAMS, KIRBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 7 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.
Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.
7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of the.
Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.
Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. All and foreign orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florens	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	Leghorn,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim.	Zurich.

THE GOVERNMENT STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 16 NEW-ST.
WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS FROM MONDAY NEXT, 29TH APRIL,
FROM 9:45 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.
The regular calls will be made at 9:45, 11:45 and 2:45.
H. C. TANNER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway,
Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of
GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 35 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Bankers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA STATE STOCK.
NOTICE is hereby given to holders of Indiana 2½ and 5 per cent. certificates of State Stock that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Indiana will, on the first of July next, pay, pro rata, first to holders of 2½ per cent. certificates of stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to said Fund, and also all 2½ per cent. certificates of stock that may be redeemed, then, if any balance remains to the holders of 5 per cent. certificates after they are surrendered to the agent of State at his office in the City of New-York.
Holders of said Stock who desire to accept 90 per cent. in of principal which the fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th of June next, at which place, on the 1st of July following, the payment will be made.
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State.
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Auditor of State.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, April 13, 1867.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,) NEW-YORK, April 9, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL..... $200,000
SURPLUS (NET) APRIL 1, 1867..... 105,893
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, No. 36 West 27th-st.
J. S. BARKER, Sing Sing.
G. W. BELLIS, No. 25 16th-av.
LEVI A. PGAR, President North River Bank.
D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean Bank.
W. W. CONCKLIN, President Irving Savings Inst.
HENRY STACKED, President Hanover National City Bank.
EBENEZER SEADLESTON, Bradleston & Price.
ELY HOPPOCK, No. 39 Nassau-st.
C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Jewel, Harrison & Co.
JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Yonkers.
JOHAN BURKHALTER, C. Burkhalter & Co.
MORGS A. HOPPOCK, Hoppock, Glenn & Co.
CROMELIN ADEE, No. 109 West 42d-st.
JOSEPH M. BROWN, No. 36 Broadway.
WM. HUSTACE, E. Treadwell's Sons.
HENRY A. KERR, No. 246 Broadway.
WM. MARTIN, P. W. Martin.
J. F. PUPKE, Pupke, Thurber & Co.
WARD & WORK, W. A. Work & Son.
WM. C. DOUGHERTY, No. 3 Front-st.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, on the same day, Mr. C. V. B. OSTRANDER was unanimously re-elected President, and J. S. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention of this Company to extend its First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1867, for thirty years, at seven per cent. per annum. These Bonds are a First Mortgage of $3,000,000 on the existing property of the Company, and the power to extend them is given by a statute of the State of New-York, which provides that the Company may extend any or all its Mortgage Bonds, in the order of their respective priorities.
Proposals will be received up to the 15th of May next, at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, for extending any portion of the same, and the rate, whether present holders or others, bidding the highest premium therefor will be entitled to extend said Bonds, *pro rata*, to the amount of their bid, as the Bonds are presented by the holders.
On and after the 1st of July, the Company will be prepared to extend, on the above terms, all such Bonds as the holders thereof may present for that purpose at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, and new sheets of Coupons for thirty years, with an indorsement thereon of a mutual agreement of such extension, will be issued and attached, with interest payable semi-annually as heretofore.
Persons whose bids may be accepted will have the option of extending Bonds in London, or Frankfort, Germany, on due notice to the Company, in manner to be hereafter determined, of the numbers of the Bonds so to be extended in each place.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANagers of this Company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st, on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1867.
THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, ON THE following-named bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, to wit:
Toledo and Wabash Second Mortgage, Great Western Second Mortgage, Toledo and Wabash Equipment, and Quincy and Toledo First Mortgage.
A. BOODY, President.

PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 68 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 14th May next, at 3 P. M., for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business. Transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 14th May, inclusive.
G. WRIGHTSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Washington Mill and Silver Mining Company, Echo District, Rabbit Hole County, State of Nevada, for the election of Five Trustees for the ensuing year, (pursuant to the by-laws,) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the SECOND WEDNESDAY in May, the 8th prox. Polls will be open from 1 to 2 P. M.
FRANK LEWIS, Secretary *pro tem.*

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Buildings, University-place, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1867, between the hours of 8 and 9½ o'clock P. M.; and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place at 7 o'clock P. M.
HENRY C. DORR, Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 36 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 58 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,
of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents.

THE GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE is now in operation in the building of the New-York Stock Exchange—entrance on New-street. Fee of membership for licensed bankers and brokers not members of the New-York Stock Exchange ($100) one hundred dollars per annum. This payment admits a firm to be represented by any partner or other person holding a power of attorney. Calls of Government stocks for the present at 10½ A. M., 12 M. and 2 P. M. The room will be open for dealings during the entire day. Applications for membership may be addressed to
WM. H. NELSON, Chairman.

SOUTHWEST
PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$2,000,000 IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
And secured hereon by values at $7,000,000, consisting of their completed road to the Grande River, 121 miles from St. Louis, and 350,000 acres of rich agricultural and mineral lands on its line. By a provision of this mortgage, no other lands are sold to the amount of 640,000, the proceeds of which desire to accept of a like amount of bonds, and the holders have the right at any time to take possession in payment of the 7.30 R. R. grants, at the rate the Company's lands at schedule rates, mineral lands excepted.
The climate of Southwest Missouri is remarkably salubrious, the temperature even and the Winters short and mild. Its agricultural resources are not excelled by any part of the United States. Of its minerals, lead, iron and coal are found of superior qualities and ingreat abundance. The famous Granby lead mines on the Compagre and Lamar are well known. Recent developments show that iron ore, purer than any yet known, lies along the line of the road in greater quantities than the total iron deposit of Pennsylvania.
The Company is now prepared to sell these lands at from $5 to $40 per acre.
By a recent arrangement, this road becomes the Missouri division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which has a land grant of 55,000,000 acres, and will form a direct and continuous railway from St. Louis to San Francisco, shorter and of much easier gradients than any other route.
Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the rate of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.
For further particulars apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1867.
COUPONS DUE MAY 1 NEXT, FROM the following named Bonds will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz:
C. & N. W. R. Co. Funded Coupon Bonds.
C. & N. W. R. Co. Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds.
C. & N. W. R. Co. Equipment Bonds.
Galena & C. U. R. R. Co. Second Mortgage Bonds.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1867.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND SAGINAW SOLAR SALT COMPANY, No. 156 Pearl-st.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election of Directors for the ensuing year.
ALZAMORA BUCK, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 23, 1867.
THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1867, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the National Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York.
R. O. CRAGIN, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 92 BROADWAY.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 13 next. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock. CHARLES D. HAERTSHORNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON BONDS of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, on the 1st May proximo, will be paid at the banking office of C. POWELL, GREEN & Co., No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 1, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent.—free from the United States Government tax—on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable to the Stockholders, or to their legal representatives, April 25, 1867, and until May 16, 1867, at the office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., in the City of New-York, and after the latter date at the Company's office, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, April 13, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Friday, April 26.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1867.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent. (2) on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to the first proximo. By order,
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF (5 PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst, to May 1. By order. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1867.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half per cent., due May 1, 1867, on the preferred capital stock of this Company, will be paid at this office. A. BOODY, President.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this bank has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of May next, free from all taxation. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox. By order,
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, office No. 122 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.
A Dividend of Two (2) per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after May 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of TAX. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOmotive boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

STEAM.
THE HARRISON BOILER, having had a practical test for more than two years past among nearly every class of enterprise or work employing steam, and to an extent of power varying from 30 to 300 horses, is presented to the public with the following advantages:
It is absolutely free from destructive explosion.
It has no superior in saving fuel.
It is a regular steam generator, and if required is made its own superheater without extra apparatus.
It is easily transportable, and may be passed in sections through an ordinary doorway.
It may be enlarged to any required size without disturbing parts already erected.
It is safe from all incrustation, or any of the evils arising therefrom.
It is compact, neat and cleanly, and easily managed.
Nearly 300 of these boilers are in practical use.
The extensive introduction of this boiler in Philadelphia, where the works are situated, has induced its proprietor, JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., to establish a branch office in this city, where circulars may be procured, a model be seen, and all information respecting it be obtained at Rooms Nos. 9 and 10, No. 119 Broadway, corner Cedar-st. J. B. HYDE, Agent.

AMES' CELEBRATED PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
all sizes and superior to all others. Also,
PAYES' PATENT TRIP-HAMMER.
Write for circular. H. M. AMES, Oswego, N. Y.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A STEAM Sengine of thirty horse power, in running order, for sale at a low price. May be seen at the Bible House, Astor-place, where further information will be given.

STANDARD BALANCES.

The most reliable, enduring and economical for BULLION and GOLD DEALERS and ASSAYERS, DRUGGISTS, APOTHECARIES, CHEMISTS, GROCERS, CONFECTIONERS, &c., of all sizes and patterns. Price-list on application.
V. W. BRINCKERHOFF,
Manufacturer, No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5th-av., one of the most elegant and substantial houses in the City; built by the present owner for his own use about one year since, and now only sold on account of the owner's permanently removing his residence from this City; will be sold as a greatly reduced price; house 30 feet wide and of extra depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story and French-roof dwelling-house, No. 222 East 50th-st., in perfect order, and finished with every modern improvement; house 18 feet 9 inches by 50 feet, lot 100 feet. Apply to WM. E. HOY, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York City.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE.—Four full lots, north side 55th-st., 100 feet west of 3d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths on mortgage for a term of years.
E. S. KING, No. 72½ Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 34 West 46th-st., the best and cheapest house in the market.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE LOTS corner 38th-st. and 1st-av., with gore on 38th-st.; also, three lots on 4th-av., 25 feet south of 125th-st. S. EDDY, 191 Broadway (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

$15,000 CLASS WILL BUY THE FIRST-class brown-stone high stoop house No. 173 West 40th-st. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M., and after 4 P. M.

A MODERN THREE-STORY AND basement brick house for sale at a bargain, on 125th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.; possession May 1. S. EDDY, No. 191 Broadway. (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

FOR SALE—A WATER-FRONT ON EAST River of 200 feet, and about 25 lots with 3.8 feet on Avenue A, extending north from 54th-st; terms liberal. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

FOR SALE—HOTEL LEASE, FIXTURES, good will, &c.; first-class house, first-class location, doing good business and in perfect running order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone house, just finished, situated on the south side of Forty-st., fourth house west of 6th-st. Apply in the office at No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON SOUTH SIDE OF 67TH-st., 100 feet west of 5th-av. This is the finest street lot on the island. Apply in the office at No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling, No. 233 East 77th-st., east of 3d-av.; price $7,000. Inquire of L. B. HAMMOND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR FIRST-class brown-stone houses on the east side of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Inquire for JAS. M. COBURN.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN CLINTON-pl., Bergen, a new first-class brick house and 24 lots, near Fulton-av.; house contains 14 rooms, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or of J. KIRBY, Builder, Gates, near Washington-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class four-story brick house, with basement and attic; contains all improvements and in complete order; situated in Clinton-st., near Atlantic. For particulars apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 63 Fulton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of John B. Gough, "Hillside," five miles from Worcester, Mass., consisting of 240 acres of land, (mowing, pasture, tillage and 20 acres wood,) well watered. The main house has about 20 rooms and all the conveniences of a city house, (except gas,) hot and cold water, &c. There are also a cottage with eight rooms and a tenant-house, beside all the necessary outbuildings. The location is delightful, and the drives in all directions are uncommonly pleasant. Is in the vicinity of Quinsicamond and other lakes. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight mile from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, near cottages and eligible building sites. Fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.
A. C. DUNHAM, JR., Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEWPORT, R. I., BAY TERrace, a marine villa, generally considered the most desirable Summer residence at Newport. The house is large, convenient and cheerful as a residence, built for the owner's own use with great care, by days' work, of the best selected materials, from designs of H. Draper, architect. There are two walls with air chambers, making it perfectly tight and warm for Winter residence. The interior is finished in hardwood, including solid doors and sash, with heavy plate glass. All the exterior hinges and lightning-rod of copper. The house contains all the modern improvements found in the best houses. The grounds, which extend to the water, (with time yacht anchorage) are of great natural beauty, undulating, and under a high state of cultivation. There is a fine drive throughout, and two fish ponds. The location is known to be the driest portion of Newport; the road leading to the city always free from dust, owing to the prevailing winds, and for which Bellevue-avenue is so objectionable, except the short time it is sprinkled. The property is only for sale because the owner cannot live near the sea air. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE most elegant and desirable residence in the State; the grounds, having a frontage of 150 feet on two avenues, are tastefully laid out, with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., &c.; the house, with a five-story stone tower, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, and is replete with every modern convenience; large cellars, kitchens and laundry; spacious halls, parlors, library, music, and dining rooms, beautifully frescoed in oil; many fine bedrooms, with cedar closets, &c. On the premises are a large barn and carriage-house, with stalls for six horses and two cows, with abundance of carriage room; also a splendid greenhouse and grapery. For further particulars apply to ANTHONY L. BLEECKER & CO., No. 84 Pine-st., New-York.

$5,500 WILL PURCHASE THE LATE residence of Thomas P. Jones, Chief Engineer U. S. N., at Summit, N. J., 23 miles from the City of New-York via the Morris and Essex Railroad. This is a resistance for a person who may desire to live in the country, being perfectly healthy and commanding. The place affords abundance of fruits, vegetables, &c., for a small family. The garden and grounds are now being planted. The house contains eleven rooms, and is in every way in good order. A small-size grove adjoins the house, while the Passaic River forms one of the boundaries of the place. The house is situated on high land, overlooking the river; barn, stables, &c., are good, and &c., can be examined at the office of JOHN P. HUNT, Esq., No. 247 Broadway, New-York, for one week.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, finely located and well situated on Purchase-av., in the village of Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., 28 miles from New-York, and within two minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; a fine house and lot. The house is a modern two-story and attic; a good city cellar underneath; well built, with water attached, containing 11 large and very pleasant rooms, all in first-rate order. The lot is 150x100 feet, with fine shrubbery, shade and fruit trees; also, a good garden, and a never-failing well of A No. water. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of ROBERT F. BRU

SHIPPING.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA.....May 1
MALTA.....May 8

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$35 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

MISSISSIPPI.....C. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR...E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner...Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PERRIRE.....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, June 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $185; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American citizens going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY....April 27
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY....May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....May 4
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY....May 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY....May 18

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$110 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London. 115 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.... 125 | Steerage to Paris.....45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 1, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $110; steerage, $30—currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

LOUISIANA, HARMONSON.....SATURDAY, Apr. 27
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.....SATURDAY, May 4
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, May 11
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, May 18

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.

Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.

Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 10 A. M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES

TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for

LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

UNITED KINGDOM, Sailing SATURDAY, April 27.
IOWA, Craig, SATURDAY, May 4.
COLUMBIA, MacDonald, SATURDAY, May 11.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $80, according to location.
Steerage, $35. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Fernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....May 18 | SATURDAY.....June 15
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamship
COLUMBIA.....BARTON....THURSDAY, May 2
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, May 9
EAGLE.....GREEN.....THURSDAY, May 16

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston or goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow May 4.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, April 27.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, May 4.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. P. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $263 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 29 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP

GREAT EASTERN,

$80. $100. $130. GOLD,

WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR BREST, FRANCE, TUESDAY, May 28,

taking first-class passengers only.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Freight Agents,
No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, WM. WEIR, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 4, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $3.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

New steamer,
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER.....June 1

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

BETWEEN

ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.

FROM NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.

4th May, 25th May, 15th June, 6th July, 27th July, 17th August, &c., taking passengers at the following rates: From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, JERUSALEM, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.—The magnificent side-wheel ocean steamship QUAKER CITY will leave with the above excursion (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman) on SATURDAY, June 8, at 9 o'clock P. M. She will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda—and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Applications to join the party (now nearly complete, the number being limited to 110) must be made to the Committee through C. O. DUNCAN, 117 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. —, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.

MAY 22.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All cargo, at Panama, to Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to carry San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.

Return through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on WEDNESDAY, May 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA, Capt. E. WAKEMAN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West corner of Warren-st., New-York.

Next regular sailing day, MONDAY, May 20.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fine steamship ORIFLAMME, 1,204 tons, FRANCIS CONNOR, Master, from San Francisco, June 1, for NEW-ARCHANGEL, (Sitka.)

Passengers from New-York by Pacific Mail Company's steamer of May 1, will connect with the ORIFLAMME.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

CABIN PASSAGE REDUCED TO $15.

The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, has yet room for a large amount of cargo, and will sail THIS DAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 1 North River, (foot of Wall-st.) connecting at Charleston for all points on the South Carolina and branch railroads, and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida.

Freight received up to hour of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 86 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, May 2.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, May 9.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 86 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, NICKERSON, Saturday, April 27.
SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, Saturday, May 4.

Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—Every TUESDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., the favorite steamships

VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander, sails April 30;
LEO, DEARBORN, Commander, sails May 9;

connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points South and West and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, saves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM RIVER.—PLEASANT AND CHEAP EXCURSION TO HIGH BRIDGE AND KING'S BRIDGE.—The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer TIGER LILY, Capt. S. BULLOCK, will resume her usual trips on Harlem River, on SATURDAY, April 27, 1867, leaving 3d-av. and 130th-st. for Central Bridge, High Bridge, Fordham and King's Bridge Landings, connecting at and from New-York with Third-avenue cars and New-York and Harlem steamers. Time tables at the office in Harlem.

D. D. INSLEE, Assistant Superintendent.
HARLEM, April 24, 1867.

DUDLEY'S GROVE, ALDERLY PARK and Myers' Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON. Also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board of barges, foot of Morton-st.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—I AM PREPARED TO bore artesian wells in City and vicinity. M. S. GERRIEN, care Ostrander, Andrie & Co., No. 62 Johnst., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steamboat NORWALK will run for a few days in place of the new steamboat ANTELOPE, commencing on SATURDAY, April 20, leaving Harrison-st. Pier at 8 o'clock A. M., touching at 34th-st. Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassey Point, Verplanks and Peekskill.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S

DAILY LINE TO GRASSY POINT.

The steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW will commence regular trips on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., leaving Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

TIME-TABLE.

Warren-st., leaves	4:00	Grassy Point, leaves	6:30
Yonkers	5:00	Sing Sing	7:15
Irvington	5:30	Tarrytown	7:45
Tarrytown	5:45	Irvington	8:00
Sing Sing	6:15	Yonkers	8:30
Grassy Point, arrives	7:00	Warren-st., arrives	9:30

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 13, 1¾ P. M.	Friday, April 19, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, April 16, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 15, 12¼ P. M.
Thursday, April 18, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Apl. 17, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, April 20, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 19, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, April 23, 9 A. M.	Monday, April 22, 7 A. M.
Thursday, April 25, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, April 24, 7 A. M.
Saturday, April 27, 12 M.	Friday, April 26, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, April 30, 2½ P. M.	Monday, April 29, 12 M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.

The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOMAS F. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, April 28:

Leave New-York foot Barclay-st.	Leave Newark foot Centre-st.
8:00 o'clock.....A. M.	8:00 o'clock.....A. M.
10:30 o'clock.....A. M.	10:30 o'clock.....A. M.
2:00 o'clock.....P. M.	2:00 o'clock.....P. M.
4:30 o'clock.....P. M.	7:30 o'clock.....P. M.
9:30 o'clock.....P. M.	

Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
WM. GASTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 42 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.), New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. R. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. per time table.

The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President.
No. 5 Beekman-st.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

APRIL—1867.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.

Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 23d.....	9½ A. M. Monday, 22d..... 7 A. M.
Thursday, 25th.....	10¾ A. M. Wednesday, 24th.. 8 A. M.
Saturday, 27th.....	12¼ P. M. Friday, 26th..... 8¾ A. M.
Tuesay, 30th.....	3 P. M. Monday, 29th..... 11½ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Canotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River points. Returning, leave Hartford at 5 P. M. Passage and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-stone, Cryders Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 4 E. R. (foot of Dover-st.), on Sundays executed, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANbury Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. Dolson, leaves Pier No. 1 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at half-past two o'clock P. M. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

RAILROAD TIME.—THE STEAMBOAT D. R. MARTIN has resumed her trips and leaves Pier No. 24 N. R., (Cathartine-st.) daily at 4 P. M. for Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay and Union Dock, Bayville.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturday attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie as intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 10:20 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT Foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Express train for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express train for Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 a. m. 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 11 o'clock.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.

11:15 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.

3 P. M., Elephant Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.

4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.

5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Duane-st. Ferry, Hoboken, at 7:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:23, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ON MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, at 9½ o'clock, at private stable No. 9 West 45th-st., the entire establishment of WILLIAM H. WEBB, whose family has left for Europe, consisting of one brett, in good order; one carriage, nearly new; one light road wagon, nearly new; one large and one small sleigh; pair of stylish and sound dark bay horses, harness, robes, bells, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A LONG-TAILED bay horse, full blooded, 15½ hands high, sound and kind; also, a new Victoria, built by Brewster & Baldwin, a set of single coupe harness, blankets, &c., will be sold together or separately. Apply at FITZSIMMONS' stables, No. 40 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 33d-st., below 6th-av.

CALECHE, DOG-CART, PHAETON AND pair of horses at private stable No. 144 East 16th-st. The gentleman returning to Europe. To be sold at Miner & Somerville's mart, Union-square, on TUESDAY at 12 M.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

A VERY FINE COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—Or would exchange for a phaeton, buggy or Victoria. Can be seen at MASON'S stable, corner 27th-st. and Broadway. A dark horse.

AT TAYLOR'S CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, No. 59 Cedar-st., coupe and Germantown rockaways, park and pony phaetons, cop and no top buggies, Victorias, depot wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap.

FOR SALE—BAROUCHE OR CALECHE SUITable for Summer or Winter; good order; for sale low; owner going to Europe. At No. 160 9th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

IMPORTED THOROUGHBRED SADdle mare, 15¾ hands, 7¼ years, very handsome. Pedigree given at No. 160 9th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., second stable in the alley.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS,

Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Broccatella, Belgium, and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLAER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will remove to their new office, No. 227 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., on May 1.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS WILL REMOVE on May 1 from No. 53 William-st. to No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

DRY GOODS

SPRING & SUMMER MANTILLAS

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,

No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-street.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER OF FASHION IN CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

(For over twenty years in this City,)

Has opened the MOST ELEGANT ASSORTM

THE RECONSTRUCTION INJUNCTION CASES.

(Continued from First Page.)

substantial? My learned friend has suggested the lack of precedents as a difficulty. The lack of precedents as to what? Not a lack of precedents that a State may sue in this Court for the jurisdiction of its mere franchises as a State, for the assertions of its sovereign authority over territory, or of its governmental authority and political authority, if the word "sovereign" is not considered appropriate. The decisions are numberless. I may say that a State may bring such a suit, but he says that if a State should bring such a suit against an individual, he should have had a great many more instances. No individual has ever before, in this manner, attempted to assail a State, and it may be hoped that no individual ever will again, if this Court lay down the law and enforce the Constitution, as we suppose them to exist. The last of precedents is only an evidence of the enormity of the act which is now brought under the observation of the Court. Again, my learned friend finally comes to what is his grand point in this case, that the subject matter of the bill, the case stated and the relief sought are political in their nature, and he states that the case is nearly like Dorris' case, Luther vs. Border, reported in 7th Howard. In that case the precise thing was done by Dorr and adherents which these acts in the present instance seek to perform. There was a State Government in the hands of a portion of the people of that State constituting its whole electoral body. Dorr was of the opinion, and his adherents backed him in it, that a greater number of the electors ought to be admitted, and he therefore undertook, by spontaneous meetings, to erect an independent State Government. He failed in so doing. This Court decided that it was no Government, but that the original chartered Government which there existed, was the legitimate and lawful Government, and consequently Dorr failed. He failed, I trust, not through any other cause but the injustice, impropriety and illegality of his course. The very same reasons would lead to the overthrow of these acts of Congress; but the great bugbear with which it is supposed this Court can be driven from its propriety is that this is a political question; and as I understand the tenor of the argument, it is that it is a political question in the vulgar sense of the word; political that it touches party politics. I humbly apprehend that that is no objection to the Court having jurisdiction. What so common as for a Court of justice to be obliged to pass in that sense upon a purely political question? He admits that the Court had no political power, indeed; no physical power, and was compelled to rely upon the Executive authority for the faithful execution of its judgments. If the subject matter of a suit be one which the process of the Court is adequate to reach, and if the right claimed to be a legal right, or if the wrong complained of be of a character susceptible of being relieved against, there is no objection arising from the delicacy or difficulty of the question that may be presented or the passions which the decision of these questions may chance to excite. The writ of *habeas corpus* was an instance. The operation of that writ was to arraign Executive power, and to determine the validity of Executive acts. Prize cases were another illustration; so were cases between States as to boundary. The case of KENDALL was cited on, and the power to issue an injunction as well as a *mandamus* commented on by a reference to English cases and to Drewry on injunctions. The doctrine was asserted that while the Judiciary cannot touch Congress, cannot obliterate its acts, however unconstitutional; while it cannot touch the person of the Chief Magistrate, they can protect the rights of any individual—showing in other respects a right to their interposition in behalf against an act of Congress which is not a law, which is void, and against any unlawful action attempted under it. We have shown by the cases cited that the highest officers in England are enjoined. We have shown by the cases cited there and here that by injunction and *mandamus* the highest subordinate officers of the Executive Department are enjoined and commanded. There is an imperious necessity, we admit, not applicable to any other department of the Government, and arising from the unity of the Executive, that the Executive person, so long as he holds that office, should be exempt from the coercive process of the Court. But that is no reason why the Court should not pronounce its judgment and use its process to coerce subordinate officers, admonishing them of what is the law. I admit that; such an admonition, when pronounced by the Court and delivered by its precept to a subordinate officer of the Executive, is entitled to be enforced if the President chooses to stand in the way and prevent its execution. I say that it is a heresy of the most palpable description there to talk about the Court having or not having the power to execute its decrees. No Court of justice in a free country ever had the power to execute its decrees. Every Court must look to the Executive Department, not to give it means to carry its decrees into execution, but through his subordinates and by the physical force at his command to execute them. The Court may be said to be no more than as it were the brain, the lingpmen, the intellectual power of the nation. It examines a question; it decides the question. It states what ought to be done in a given case by reason of that decision, and for the rest, or execution, it leaves it to the Executive Department. The books from which the principles of our jurisprudence and political science are drawn abound with invectives against such an idea as a Court, a judicial tribunal having power to execute its decrees, we are told that for the same body or the same individual to declare what is the law and to execute the law is the very definition of a tyrant. It is exactly what we witness in Parliament and semi-barbarous times—the sovereign is the law maker, he is the law expounder, and, with barbarous passions, he executes the law often with his own hands. Nothing is more unfounded and irrational than to say we will not exercise jurisdiction because the executive power of the Government, if it sees fit, instead of doing its duty and enforcing our decree, may set our decree at defiance. Nothing is more subversive of sound principles. Such a proposition never at all ads the slightest reason for withholding the exercise of jurisdiction. It has often been said of Courts of Justice, that generally speaking, their decrees execute themselves. Such indeed was the case in all those questions of boundary. The Court had but to declare the line, and all the political consequences followed. So in this case. Your Honors' decree will execute itself. Award the writ of injunction and what may be called an execution officer is appointed, though, to be sure, as appointed by yourself. Your clerks issues it as a sort of announcement of what your judgement is, and it becomes the duty of the Executive to carry it into execution. If he fails in his duty and refuses to execute it your office is performed. You have redeemed all your obligations to the Constitution and the peril and the consequences, the evil and the punishment, the odium of the present day and the shame that will fall upon the wrong doer by the impartial voice of the disinterested would, and of a posterity that will be removed from the passions of the present day, all pass by your Honors and touch you not. They rest upon the Executive who violated the law. The Constitution declares that he is bound to see the laws faithfully executed—not to see every act of Congress faithfully executed, but the laws. In seeing the laws faithfully executed he must, of course, carry into execution the judgments of Courts of competent jurisdiction pronounced upon cases within their jurisdiction, and when his Postmaster-General is directed to make an entry, as in the Kendall case, or when his subordinate WM. STAUNTON is directed, as in the present case, not to issue an order to carry into execution these acts of Congress, it is his duty, bowing his judgment to that tribunal to which is distinctly committed by the Constitution. In the last resort the determination of all questions as to the validity of acts of Congress, so far as they may trespass upon the provisions of the Constitution, to withdraw his order and proceed no further. It has been suggested that this Court cannot issue an injunction to restrain the Court for the trial for impeachment from condemning the President in case he should obey its mandates. That is true; but there is a higher injunction than any this Court can issue which does restrain the Court for the trial of impeachments from condemning the President in such a case. The judgment of this Court that the performance of their acts in relation to holding elections for State officers through military agency is not warranted by the Constitution and an infraction of it, and forbidding Gen. POPE to hold such an election would be a judgment *in rem*—a judgment upon the very point; a judgment as distinctly pronounced between the majority of the American people and the American Constitution against ANDREW JOHNSON as the forms of law and proper decorum in administration and necessity in fact admit. It would be essentially a judgment *in rem*, and if ANDREW JOHNSON was impeached before the Court of Impeachment for not having carried these acts into execution, no plea would be necessary for him except "I issued an order to my officer to obey these acts. That officer was subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is the final tribunal to hear and determine questions touching the validity of an act of Congress. The Supreme Court enjoined that officer not to execute these acts, and there was no way in which I could execute them except by violence upon that coordinate tribunal, the Supreme Court, because if my officers went on and refused to obey their directions they would attach him; if I forbade the Marshal—my subordinate—to execute this attachment, they would attach him, and thus an unmanly, contemptible exhibition of conflict, almost of evasion than conflict on my part, would be exhibited. That tribunal, which is the judge in the case, intrusted with the right to decide it, finally decided these acts to be unconstitutional, and I could do no more than yield my obedience to the Constitution, as interpreted by its chosen interpreter, and no further execute these acts which Congress had no authority to impose upon me." ANDREW JACKSON might have had the *mandamus* disobeyed in the Kendall case by transferring his Postmaster-General to some other office; but it would have been a violation of his duty. So ANDREW JOHNSON might, in this case, neutralize an injunction by removing Gen. POPE and substituting another military commander, but it would be a violation of his duty. A letter from Mr. MADISON, written in 1804, (4 Madison's works, p. 349, 350,) was quoted to show that the Supreme Court was the final arbiter of constitutional questions. It may be entirely clear, that if this Court should issue its injunction to restrain the subordinate officers of the President, unless he override its orders, he might be condemned by the Court for the trial of impeachments. It is equally true, however, that the body which would be obliged to initiate and finally to determine that prosecution has in virtue of its legislative power, ample means to no a great many worse things than that. By repealing old laws and by enacting new ones we do not deny that it might completely paralyze the functions of this Court and essentially deprive it of any capacity to administer justice; but it is no argument when we come into this Court and ask it to exercise its powers within its legitimate sphere under the Constitution, to say but a violent, lawless, revolutionary measure, involving a violation on the part of other departments, might by possibility be induced by its proceedings, and therefore that it should refrain from performing its duty. On the contrary. It is only for the Court to see that it has a duty to perform, and to perform it; and this brings me to a question which has not yet been presented to the consideration of your honors—whether these acts are of a description manifestly within the prohibitions of the Constitution? If the State of Georgia is not in the Union, there, of course, is an end of this case. She is not here as a competent suitor, and the case cannot be entertained; but we have laid before the Court, in a document presented, such a multitude of proof of the recognition of Georgia as a State of the Union by all the Departments of the Government—nay, of her recognition under these very acts now sought to be avoided by the interposition of the Court that I apprehend, it is a question that cannot for an instant be entertained. The Court must assume the learned counsel has not attempted to deny that Georgia is a State of the Union, and therefore hold the position which she claims in this case as a competent censor. Then as to the constitutionality of these acts, it will be seen that, turning its back entirely upon the fraudulent laws of Georgia, Congress, by its absolute will, undertakes to create a new class of electors—all male citizens 21 years of age and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in the State for twelve months. If Georgia is not in the Union, of course the Constitution does not protect her; but if she is, she is in its effectualty as New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or even proud Massachusetts; and is it in the power of Congress, by its own arbitrary dictum, to enact that there shall be no further election in any of those States for State officers, that the Government in them shall be regarded as merely provisional, and that its army officers, backed by its armies, shall go into them and shall hold an election by means of which a new Constitution and new State Government may be established, and define according to its will and pleasure the constituent body? It is said that the constituent body here is very liberally defined; that it is not subject to the objection of unfairness or partiality; nay, it may be considered that it is very impartial, so far as the inclusion of persons is concerned. It would have been still more impartial if it had said that all persons may vote whether residents or not. It would have been more impartial if it had admitted felons and convicts. It would have been more impartial and more liberal if it had admitted all the ladies. It would have been more impartial and liberal if it had admitted all the children down to the age of twelve or fourteen, or whatever age would be sufficient to enable a child to walk to the polls and cast his vote. But that is not the question. We are here dealing with a question of power. If Congress has power to prescribe the qualifications of electors for State Governmental officers, it may prescribe them in any way it pleases. And in these very acts it has undertaken to exclude a whole class who may be very good and very honest at this time, who may have repented of their sins, if sins they have committed, and to distranchise them, though they have never been tried for any offence or convicted by any jury, or in any manner according to our known system of laws deprived of any of their rights or claims to respect as citizens. Then, of course, if the power exists in the great States to which I have alluded, Congress, in addition to declaring that the elections shall in future be held by its own officers, may enact that any particular class shall be admitted, and any particular class excluded. They may, by way of punishment upon the white inhabitants of New-York for not granting, under their Constitution, the franchise to the colored people, declare them disloyal to the morals and liberal principles of the present day; and disfranchise the whole of them, and place the elective right exclusively in the hands of negroes, or exclusively in the hands of Indians, or in any other class they might see fit to select. This matter touches California on a delicate point. I believe one-seventh of the population of that State are Chinese, and it may happen before long that only one-seventh of them would be anything but Chinese. Then persons of that race might be added, or they alone might be excluded, and David was right with this franchise conferred by acts of Congress. Surely it cannot be necessary on this question of power to say that an act of Congress directing any of these things in reference to the State in question cannot be utterly void; and if void, as to them it would be equally void in respect to the State of Georgia, if she is a member of the Union.

If the Court please, the great advantage of our system of Government is that it divides into three great coordinate and independent departments the function of governing the country, and that it makes them perfectly independent of each other. The object of their independence is, that they shall mutually check and control each other, not by the exercise of violence of any description, or the performance of anything that would amount to insult, but by performing its own proper part, and making its function felt to the extent of its constitutional power and office. This is the great bulwark contrived by the wisdom of ancient times, and carried into execution practically by the firm hand of the fathers of this republic, which constitutes in point of fact the only safeguard of private right and public liberty. It is the only safeguard that could be contrived; none other is effectual, none other would protect the unalienable rights of minorities or the rights of individuals like all human institutions. This must be, of course, imperfect. They have authority to check each other, but will they, as a matter of course? There is no certainty that they will, and it any one will reflect for a moment upon the action of these defendants I think it will be seen that, nothing more was accomplished by this division into three departments than this, and it is so expressed by many writers upon the subject. No one of these departments can trample down the Constitution, and overthrow public liberty. It requires the joint action of two. Scarcely a case can be imagined in which the joint action of two of them would not utterly neutralize and make void any attempt on the part of the third to protect public liberty, or private right. In this case, if Congress and the President were of one accord—if he were half as willing and anxious to have this reconstruction scheme, which abolishes the States, carried into execution as Congress is, he could, of course, by the means to which I have referred, if this tribunal should interfere, set its injunctions and writs of mandamus at defiance, and prevent their execution, freely, without obstruction from this Department, he could concur with Congress, and execute the acts. Now under our system there is, as has been intimated from the bench of this Court upon a former occasion, a danger that one department may of itself alone and by its own power usurp all the powers of Government and execute its will, thus defeating the whole scheme of this division of powers. With the calamity occurring of a President being found ready to acquiesce in their mandate, they have but to pass an unlawful act and threaten the President with the impeachment of one of their bodies and the condemnation of another if he does not execute it, and perhaps nine men out of ten in that office would immediately yield to their power, particularly as it is not his special function to decide what is or what is not constitutional. Thus in that given case, by the action of one single department, that as it may be called small minority of one of three, the Constitution may be set at naught, and public liberty be destroyed, unless there be some mode of invoking the aid of the third department, the Judiciary. In this very case, perhaps the only case worthy of notice in which there has been an attempt to trample upon the Constitution since it was founded, we have precisely that predicament of things. A Congress alone, of its own authority, putting its heel, through the instrumentality of a President threatened with impeachment, upon ten States of this Union, and crushing out their existence without, as I say, the aid of the President. Looking into the Constitution you find the remedy. Looking into the Constitution you find that there declared that it allows such a course of proceedings, that a third department can step in and can save the country by performing its function felt to the extent of its constitutional power and office. This is the great bulwark contrived by the wisdom of ancient times, and carried into execution practically by the firm hand of the fathers of this republic, which constitutes in point of fact the only safeguard of private right and public liberty. It is the only safeguard that could be contrived; none other is effectual, none other would protect the unalienable rights of minorities or the rights of individuals like all human institutions. 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With the calamity occurring of a President being found ready to acquiesce in their mandate, they have but to pass an unlawful act and threaten the President with the impeachment of one of their bodies and the condemnation of another if he does not execute it, and perhaps nine men out of ten in that office would immediately yield to their power, particularly as it is not his special function to decide what is or what is not constitutional. Thus in that given case, by the action of one single department, that as it may be called small minority of one of three, the Constitution may be set at naught, and public liberty be destroyed, unless there be some mode of invoking the aid of the third department, the Judiciary. In this very case, perhaps the only case worthy of notice in which there has been an attempt to trample upon the Constitution since it was founded, we have precisely that predicament of things. A Congress alone, of its own authority, putting its heel, through the instrumentality of a President threatened with impeachment, upon ten States of this Union, and crushing out their existence without, as I say, the aid of the President. Looking into the Constitution you find the remedy. Looking into the Constitution you find that there declared that it allows such a course of proceedings, that a third department can step in and can save the President from being, thus contrary to his own judgment and to his will, made the instrument of this single, usurping, domineering and lawless department. The great and striking case in which any such thing as this might have been anticipated is precisely the case where the power of a great majority was called upon to crush some minor force in the Republic—some State or States in a feeble condition. Those States being forbidden by the Constitution to have any other friends or allies, are allowed to come into the Supreme Court of the United States, and before the life is crushed out of them through the instrumentality of the equity process, which the Court is entitled to by its nature and foundation, and by the law of the parent country, which we have inherited, protect themselves to this extent. Give to the President a perfect immunity, a perfect defence in case he chooses to act virtually according to the belief of his mind and judgment, according to his conscientious views of the right of the case, affording him a complete protection against any action of this Congressional body against him through its court of impeachment, unless they should adopt measures so monstrous and revolutionary that, as a matter of course they would in some manner be deprived of the powers which they would claim for a purpose so unjust. Now if your Honors please, it is from these views of the subject that we contend that the State of Georgia properly comes here for this remedy by which to perpetuate her own existence as a State, that if she is entitled to this process by law your Honors have no function to perform but to say so and to give it to her. If the Executive contends with it, if the fear of a condemnation in the Court for the trial of impeachments should be so strong and so great which I cannot suppose in the case of this eminent citizen, that he would not dare to stand upon the vindication which your judgment affords him, very well, so be it. Your Honors will have done your duty, you will have done all that was in the power of the Court; you will have done all in fact that a Court could or ever ought to do in such a case or in any case. You will have pronounced what the law is, leaving the Executive to obey it or not as he sees fit. You have no power to coerce him, and if he should not yield obedience to the judgment which you pronounced, then the scheme of this division of powers would have been disappointed. There would be the willing opposition of the departments defeating the negative voice of the third, and the Constitution would have perished by the hands that were elicited to support it.

The further argument of the question, Mr. WALKER being the next speaker, was postponed until the next regular motion day, Friday next.

Murder Trial in Middlesex, N. J.

The trial of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, colored, indicted for the murder of a colored man named JOHN A. REDDICK, was commenced at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday last, CHARLES M. HERBERT, Prosecutor, for the State, assisted by WILLIAM VREDENBURGH, and WOODBRIDGE STRONG and GEORGE C. LUDLOW for the defendant. The main points of the case, according to the Trenton *Republican*, are briefly as follows: It appears that on the 17th of December the deceased and the prisoners were living in the same house. WILLIAMS occupied a room on one side, and REDDICK with his wife a room on the opposite side, the house belonging to Mr. PETER PERRINE. Some words passed between WILLIAMS and Mr. and Mrs. REDDICK, WILLIAMS became very angry and went into his room, muttering: "I'll be the means of putting some of you d—d niggers in your graves before this is through." About five minutes after he came out of his room into the hall with a loaded gun, and said to REDDICK, who was then in his own room: "Come out here, JOHN, I am ready to talk with you." WILLIAM went out of the hall and hurriedly walked down the path leading to the yard gate to the right of the hall-door, and REDDICK came out of the kitchen door and went down the path leading to the garden gate—a different direction. WILLIAM then turned, drew his gun to his shoulder and fired at REDDICK, who was standing with his right side toward him, about twenty-five feet apart, and thirteen feet from the house. The contents of the gun entered the right side of REDDICK, killing him instantly. WILLIAMS then returned to the house, and said to the others, who were standing in the hall. "Clear the way, you d—d niggers, or I'll shoot you also." He then placed the gun in his room, and went down the lane, subsequently going to Freehold, where he voluntarily gave himself up to the authorities.

The examination of witnesses on the part of the State, was concluded on Tuesday, the evidence being very conclusive against the prisoner.

THE GARDINER WILL CASE.

The trial of this case was continued yesterday at Richmond, Staten Island, before Judge LOTT, of the Supreme Court, and a jury. DAVID L. GARDINER, the contestant of the will, was recalled to the stand and examined by Mr. BRADY relative to his California adventure, for the purpose of showing that he purchased the Northfield farm with his own money and not with his mother's. He testified that the total proceeds of his California venture were $8,639, and that the $5,000 paid on the Northfield farm in April, 1853, was a part of those proceeds. Documentary evidence in the shape of drafts, &c., were submitted to corroborate his testimony.

Mrs. Marsa Kelly, sworn for the contestant: Reside in Brooklyn; lived in Mr. Gardiner's family on Staten Island from June, 1863, till February, 1864; took care of the children; remember when Mrs. Tyler came on from Virginia; after her arrival she took charge of the house; Mrs. Gardiner's (the testatrix) health was very feeble and she kept her room most of the time; have heard Mrs. Gardiner say that Mrs. Tyler was very poor, that she lost all her property by the war; have heard Mrs. Tyler's daughter Julia sing songs, such as "Bonnie Blue Flag," &c.; have seen her children waving flags; they were not the United States flag; there used to be disputes about the North and South between Mr. Gardiner and Mrs. Tyler; during the latter part of the time Mr. Gardiner was there he did not come to the dinner-table, but had his meals carried up to his room; Mrs. Gardiner was very feeble all the time I was there; she used to have vomiting spells and kept growing weaker all the time: I heard Miss Julia call her uncle "black buzzard" many times; she also used to call him one of "Lincoln's hirelings;" all the other children of Mrs. Tyler used to call him names.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sweet—Mrs. Tyler came there Thanksgiving Day, 1863, with her children; three children and a nurse occupied the room with Mrs. Tyler after she came; Mrs. Gardiner and two or three children occupied another room, and Mr. Gardiner, his wife and children another; when Mr. Gardiner left the house his wife and children and myself went to her father's, Mr. David R. Thompson, in Westchester place, New York. Miss Julia was a beautiful singer—had a splendid voice; I liked to hear her sing; don't think Mrs. David Gardiner liked to hear her; she used to sing mostly what were called rebel songs; the children of David Gardiner and Mrs. Tyler used to dispute together the same as other children; Mrs. Tyler's children used to call their uncle a great many names, besides "black buzzard" and "Lincoln's hireling;" I didn't know what a "black buzzard" was, except that it was some kind of a bird; Julia was a good-natured girl.

Mr. BRADY here announced that the plaintiffs rested their case, subject to the privilege of calling HONORA HALEY, against whom an attachment had issued, but who had not yet appeared.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Emeline Sneicker was called as the first witness for Mrs. Tyler: Reside on Long Island; my husband keeps a hotel; Mrs. Gardiner came to our house in August, 1864, and boarded there nearly four weeks; had frequent conversations with her; she was in feeble health but clear in her mind; she spoke of her anxiety about Mrs. Tyler; said she had lost her property by the war and that she should make as liberal provisions for her as her circumstances would allow; Mrs. Tyler visited her mother three times while she was at our house; she stayed there at one time three days; had seen Mrs. Gardiner before she came there to board; she was at our house in 1863; came there to procure a pass from Col. Ludlow to go and visit Mrs. Tyler in Virginia; she came there at that time unattended.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Mrs. Gardiner was not so ill while at our house but that she made her own toilet; don't think she took a walk while she was there; to the best of my knowledge she was attacked with vomiting and retching while she was there; I did not know that she was suffering from any disease except a difficulty of the throat; I was very much surprised when I heard of her death; did not think she was so ill; a few days after she died I received a note from Mrs. Tyler asking me what Mrs. Gardiner said to me while she was at my house; did not know I was to be a witness till Monday last.

Dr. James Rice, sworn: Live at Patchogue, L. I.; saw Mrs. Gardiner at Islip, L. I., in August or September, 1864; she was then living at Mr. Sneicker's; she was feeble and suffering from bronchitis; I made eight or ten calls upon her; saw nothing to indicate that her mental condition was not clear; she was anxious to have me come and expressed anxiety about Mrs. Tyler and her children.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady: I did not consider Mrs. Gardiner's condition serious; I prescribed tonics, and thought she required rest; she told me she suffered from strangulated hernia; was not surprised to hear of her death; did not consider that her vomiting had any thing to do with hernia; thought at that time that she might live ten years or more.

Judge Jas. J. Roosevelt sworn—*Direct-examination by Mr. Evarts*—I knew Mrs. Gardiner in her lifetime; made her acquaintance in Washington in 1843, while I was a member of Congress; am one of the executors of her will; was not present at the trial before the Probate Judge here.

Question—What advice did you give with regard to Mrs. Tyler's testifying on that trial, and what reason did you give for that advice?

Objected to by Mr. Brady, as immaterial, and objection sustained by the Court.

Louisa Cooper, sworn, for Mrs. Tyler—Got acquainted with Mrs. Gardiner about the commencement of the war; had conversations with her in New-York in relation to her daughter, Mrs. Tyler; this was two or three months before she died; she was then boarding at Mrs. Striker's, in Tenth-street; she was in feeble health, but her mind was clear; she said Mrs. Tyler was poor, and that she was going to make her will and provide for her; she said David was a man, and had the best farm on Staten Island; that he could take care of himself, but that she must take care of Julia; no one was present during these conversations.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Robert Tyler, a son of Ex-President Tyler, married my sister. (The testimony of witness, taken before the Surrogate, was read, and indorsed by her as correct.)

Katalina Striker sworn for Mrs. Tyler: Knew Mrs. Gardiner six years before her death; she boarded at my house nearly three months in the Summer of 1864; I observed no change in her mental condition from what I had always known it; she spoke to me of having made a will, and said she wanted to make some changes in it, owing to change of circumstances; she spoke of Mrs. Tyler's reduced circumstances, and appeared to have a great deal of sympathy for her; she said she wished to make provision for her; she said very little about her son David, and his difficulty with his sister, mere mentioning that David did not appear to be so glad to see his sister as she could have wished.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—She asked me if I could recommend a lawyer to her to make her will; she did not say why she wanted another lawyer than the one on Staten Island who did her business for her; she always spoke kindly of David and his wife; often said that David's wife was a good mother.

Mrs. Manzanado sworn: Lived neighbor to Mrs. Gardiner five or six years before her death; thought the war affected her health; she was anxious about her daughter, Mrs. Tyler; after Mrs. Tyler came to New-York she told me that she intended to favor Mrs. Tyler in her will because she had lost her property; she spoke of her previous will, and said she intended to destroy it and make another; this was in the Summer before her death; saw her on Friday preceding her death; her mind was clear.

Cross examined—The Summer before her death I knew of her visiting Mrs. Irish, a spiritualist, in New-York; Mrs. Irish gave me a prescription for her disease; she considered that Mrs. Tyler's property was lost, and she intended to make provision for her in the will; did not say to what extent she intended to provide for her.

Mrs. Judge Roosevelt sworn: First became acquainted with Mrs. Gardiner in 1838: had conversations with her after the beginning of the war; knew she had a very strong attachment for Mrs. Tyler, particularly after the death of her other daughter, Mrs. Beekman; she came to me in 1863 to see if I could assist her in getting a pass to visit her daughter in Virginia; she had heard that Mr. Tyler was dead and that Mrs. Tyler was very ill; I assisted her in getting a pass; Mrs. Gardiner was a woman of strong mind, and remarkably brilliant.

C. G. Major sworn: Am a Hanoverian doctor of laws and professor of languages; have taught Mrs. Tyler's children and Harry Beekman; was employed by Mrs. Gardiner; in 1863 Mrs. Gardiner told me one day that "all this" (speaking of the homestead where she lived) "would go to the Tylers;" that this was long as she resided.

Cross-examined—Am a graduate of Gottingben University; was Royal Judge and Doctor of Laws in Europe; came here in ship *Gaston* sixteen years ago; was cabin passenger; can't tell why Mrs. Gardiner confided to me her intentions with regard to her property; I said to her, "You will leave this place to Henry," (meaning Henry Beekman,) and she said, "No, this all goes to the Tylers—that was settled long ago;" never had any other confidential talk with Mrs. Gardiner.

Guerdon Bradley sworn, and testified that Mrs. Gardiner employed him to take charge of her property in May, 1864; continued to act as her agent until she died; for five years previous to this I had collected the rents on the property and deposited the money in the name of David Gardiner; in February, 1864, Mr. Gardiner showed me a letter from his mother and called my attention to interlineations in it and asked me if I thought the interlineations were in the same handwriting as the rest of the letter; I told him I thought they were; saw Mrs. Gardiner the last time before her death in July or August; observed no difference in her from what I had known her previously.

Cross-examined—Until the 1st of May, 1864, I was under the direction of David Gardiner; supposed him to be the owner of the property; Mrs. Tyler never gave me any instructions what to do after I came into the employ of her mother.

Rev. Horace Pratt, sworn and testified that Mrs. Gardiner was a communicant of his church, St. Mary's, New-York; regarded her as an accomplished woman, intelligent, and of more than average culture; the last familiar conversation I had with her was in 1862 about her daughter, Mrs. Tyler; she said she had no one at home that sympathized with her and she wished to talk with me; she expressed great anxiety about Mrs. Tyler, who was then in Virginia.

Cross-examined—Once talked with her on spiritualism; she said she thought she had derived comfort from it; told her it was a subject on which, I thought we ought not to exercise our minds too much; she subsequently told me that she had given up whatever belief she had in spiritualism; it she visited spiritualists after that time I did not know it.

Lott C. Clark testified that he was Mrs. Gardiner's lawyer and neighbor, and saw her very frequently; never spoke to Mrs. Tyler till the 3d of October, 1864; was requested by a letter from Mrs. Tyler to draw up a will for Mrs. Gardiner, in accordance with memoranda inclosed in the letter; went to Mrs. Gardiner's house the same evening, where I saw Mrs. Tyler for the first time, and told her that I must see her mother and get the instructions from her personally; she said it was too late to see her mother that evening, and, according to appointment then made, I called the next morning, and saw Mrs. Gardiner; she was in bed, and after inquiring about her health, the subject of the will was broached; she spoke about tying up the property until the Government made restitution for Mrs. Tyler's losses in Virginia; I told her the law would not permit this, and then the provision giving the income of the estate to Mrs. Tyler during her life was substituted; I told her two witnesses were sufficient, and she named Mr. Dayton and Dr. Clark; it was then arranged that I should call at five P. M. of that day, and have the will executed; nothing was said about her death being imminent; I received instructions about the will from no one except Mrs. Gardiner, and the will was drawn according to her directions; the next day, before the time fixed for me to call, Mr. Dayton came to my office and told me that Mrs. Gardiner had been taken suddenly ill, and they wished me to come immediately; I reached there about one P. M.; I asked Dr. Clark if Mrs. Gardiner was in condition to execute a will, and he said she was; when I saw Mrs. Gardiner she said in substance that she was worse and was very anxious to execute the will; I read the will to her and she assented to it; to that provision of the will which gives a reason for making a more liberal provision for Mrs. Tyler than for the others, she was very emphatic in her assent; Mrs. Tyler assisted her to rise in bed when she affixed her signature; she asked for her glasses and put them on herself; I asked her if she acknowledged it to be her last will and testament, and she said "Yes;" her mind was perfectly clear, as clear as it had ever been; I heard of her death the next day.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Gardiner had never intimated to me anything about a will until I received the message from Mrs. Tyler; never had heard that she had been running round the country looking for a lawyer to draw her will; nothing was said by anybody about the propriety of sending for David and giving him notice either of her sickness or of her intention to make a will.

Henry Beekman, grandson of Mrs. Gardiner, 18 years of age, was sworn and testified, that he went with Mrs. Gardiner to Virginia after Mrs. Tyler, and came on with her and six children to New-York; while Mrs. Tyler was gone back to Virginia the affair about the cigar took place; I did not see the occurrence, but I saw Julia two or three minutes after, and she was crying and bleeding at the nose, and I believe also at the mouth; heard Mrs. Gardiner ask David how he dared to treat his sister's children so; he replied, "I will teach her how to smoke my cigars;" saw the occurrence between Alexander, one of Mrs. Tyler's children and David; David asked Alock to move so they could shove the table back; Alock asked, "What for?" David replied, "no matter what for;" Alock did not move immediately and David caught him by the collar and threw him down; I went up stairs and told his mother; she and Mrs. Gardiner came down stairs, and Mrs. Gardiner screamed "murder;" David's wife begged him to desist, and he let the boy loose; Mrs. Tyler got down on her knees and tried to pull David away; don't recollect what she said; at another time the whole family, except grandmother and David's wife, were in the sitting-room, and David was eating his dinner in an adjoining room; one of Mrs. Tyler's boys, named "LOBY," came through the dining-room and left the door open; David called him back and told him to shut the door; one of the children told him not to do it; David then caught the boy, when Mrs. Tyler ran to him, and he struck her in the face several times; David continued to hold the boy down, while I went up and called grandmother and David's wife; finally he let the boy go, at the supplication of his wife; grandmother took the boy to her room, and kept him with her all night; don't think any body struck David during the affair; I suppose that it would benefit me if grandmother's will was set aside; I would get one-third of the estate instead of one-fourth.

Cross-Examined—I went to Germany in the Fall of '65 and remained there till August last; I did not have a lawyer to look to my interest in the litigation concerning this will; Mr. Merrill was my guardian *ad litem*; don't know where he is now; no lawyer ever advised me as to my rights in this will; I read the will myself; Mrs. Tyler never spoke to me about my rights under the will; I would be about $18,000 better off if the will were broken; am willing to give that to Mrs. Tyler; grandmother never spoke to me on the subject of the will; never thought anything about the apparent rights of Julia as the representative of my mother, did not receive the consideration in grandmother's will that Mrs. Tyler did; never had any particular difficulty with David; was sometimes cross to me; never saw him lay his hand in anger upon any one till the affair with Julia; I joined the Tyler side in the quarrels in the family; the affair with Julia created a division in the household; the children were afraid of David after that; I never knew any secession flag in the house; the flag that was taken from the house by the mob was not a secession flag; I had a Union flag that was stowed away in the garret; I did not display it; I sympathized with the Tylers on the war question; never heard any offensive remarks from Mrs. Tyler's children, except one of the boys said one day that if Mr. Gardiner was so strong a Union man he ought to go down and fight with the Union soldiers.

The Court here adjourned till 8:30o'clock this morning.

CRIME.

Atrocious Murder at Germantown, near Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 25.

Yesterday afternoon a murder, in all its prominent features precisely like the killing of Mrs. WATT at Germantown, and of Mrs. MILLER at her home in Buttonwood-street, was committed at No. 1,369 Shippen-street, the residence of ADAM and DORCAS MAGILTON. The victim was Mrs. DORCAS MAGILTON, 62 years old, for the last forty years the wife of ADAM. They had been married almost half a century, their children had grown to man and womanhood, and they were living alone in comfort and quiet.

At 2 o'clock, and soon after they had taken dinner yesterday, Mr. MAGILTON left home to go to the store of a spectacle-maker, a few squares off, his errand being to have his wife's spectacles repaired. He left her knitting, seated in a rocking-chair near a table in the kitchen and sitting-room combined. He told her that he would not be long absent, and he did not expect to be; but when he reached the store he entered into a conversation which so interested him that he forgot how the time was passing, and was there from an hour to an hour and a half. Upon leaving he immediately returned home, and when he attempted to open the front door he was surprised to discover that it was locked. While working at the knob of the latch the door was opened from the inside, and a young man named GEORGE W. WINNEMORE, an occasional visitor at the house, stood inside the entry. He had no hat on, yet did not appear in the least excited. As soon as he saw Mr. MAGILTON he said:

"Your wife is murdered; come in and see."

"Murdered!" exclaimed Mr. MAGILTON; "that cannot be, as it is but a short time since I left her."

He accompanied WINNEMORE to the kitchen, and there a horrible sight met his vision. Extended on the floor lay the wife, her skull crushed in with blows from a hammer, and her throat cut from ear to ear. The hammer was close to the head, but no knife or other sharp instrument could be found in the room with which the throat had been cut. Close to one of the hands was the ball of yarn which Mrs. MAGILTON had been using in her knitting, and at her feet, overturned, was the rocking-chair upon which she had been sitting. Her position on the floor, the position of the rocking-chair, and the place where the ball of yarn was found, all unmistakably showed that she had been approached from behind, and the blow with the hammer upon the top of the head given as she sat in the chair; that she either fell or was pulled from the chair to the floor, where the murderer, not satisfied with the fiendish malignity he had already shown, finished the deed by cutting her throat. There were seven blows on the head, all of them penetrating the skull, and causing wounds sufficient to produce death, independent of the cut on the throat. The hammer with which the blows were inflicted was what is known as a riveting-hammer. It belonged to Mr. MAGILTON, and was kept in the box attached to the ironing-table. There was no blood in any part of the room, except immediately under her head, nor was there any appearance of a struggle whatever. Nothing, except just about the body, was in disorder in the room. The work-table contained a number of articles, and every thing was, no doubt, as she placed it.

The feelings of Mr. MAGILTON upon seeing his wife thus cruelly murdered may be imagined. He ran into the street in a frenzied state and gave the alarm. In this he was assisted by WINNEMORE, who proposed to procure a policeman. To that end he went into the street and hailed Policeman JAMES MCCULLEN, Sr., who was on Thirteenth-street, near Shippen. After telling the policeman that a murder had been committed, WINNEMORE started away, but was immediately followed and arrested by the officer he addressed.

WINNEMORE was taken to the second District Station-house, where he was searched by Lieut